THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 21 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two men in Chicago publish a card in the *Tribune* of that city, claiming to be the makers of the Cardiff giant. They seem to seek notoriety as impostors.

James Clarke, cutter in the wholesale clothing house of Moore, Loomis & Co., Chicago, has been arrested for robbing his employers of goods to a large amount. The value of the goods taken is not known, but four thousand dollars' worth have been recovered. Clarke was considered one of the best cutters in the establishment.

There was a destructive fire at Henderson, Ky., on Tuesday night, destroying the clothing store of J. Rattinski and the grocery store of K. Geigel. Considerable loss was sustained by other parties in the burning of goods. Loss $30,000, mostly insured.

The statement of several of the seamen attached to the steamship Imperial of cruelties practiced upon them by the captain are most emphatically denied by Captain Peabody, and the denial is most positively confirmed by the first and second mates of the vessel. The sailors, however, adhere to their statements.

Governor Hoffman has rendered a decision in the case of O. J. Green, S. Shaw and Jonathan S. Buell, Commissioners of the Niagara frontier police, finding them guilty of taking contracts for political purposes, levying contributions and defrauding it from the pay of the men, and likewise bonuses of presents, such as drinking places, under the the excise power granted to Commissioners, and removed them from office.

The Book Concern Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church hold daily sessions, and are still engaged on the alleged frauds.

A number of prominent gentlemen of New York organized into a Society, a day or two ago, for the purpose of producing a stronger feeling among Americans in behalf of Colonel Gen. McMahan is among the members.

August Bauer, Asher Carter and William C. Dinkman, architects, of Chicago, have commenced suit against the new State House Commissioners of Illinois, damages $25,000, for services rendered and not accepted in the plans of J. C. Cochrane, State House Architect.

The Shawmut flouring mill at Brown's race, N. Y., owned and occupied by James M. Whitney & Co., was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $100,000; insured for $50,000.

It is announced that Capt. Commerell has received permission to take Queen Victoria to Annapolis, and that she may call at New York on the way.

Yesterday morning a puddling furnace in the rolling mill of Messrs. Rowland, on Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, exploded with terrific force, shattering the building in all directions. Fortunately no one was injured.

Mr. Horton, revenue detective for Massachusetts, arrested Wednesday evening, at the establishment of the Forest River Lead Works at Salem, for alleged violation of the internal revenue laws.

A. C. Martin, who was arrested by the committee on the investigation house and defrauded several persons, pleaded guilty in the Centralia police court to a charge of obtaining $99 from Mr. Lafayette Shaw, with intent to defraud. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $99 and costs, and stand committed until bill paid. He is unable to pay the fine, and was sent to the workhouse.

A Hamboldt, Tennessee, special says during a fracas between three female employees at a hotel, Wednesday night, Mrs. Robbins was seriously if not fatally injured; her child being also badly stabbed, and nearly injured. The others were held for trial.

The trustees of the Cornell University held their semi-annual meeting at Albany yesterday. Hon. Amasa J. Parker and J. H. Selfridge were elected trustees. Hon. George Geddes was elected Professor of Agriculture, and John Swift, M. D., Professor of Microscopic Science. The reports presented show that the institution is prosperous.

Two cotton pickeries in New Orleans, Kehlinger's and Collins's, were burned yesterday, loss $50,000. Charles Merrifield perished in the flames.

Two policemen were dangerously shot in New Orleans yesterday by a negro. Another police officer was shot three negro, seriously wounding him.

Dispatches report the destruction by fire of the business portion of Carrollton, Carroll parish, Miss. The postoffice and hotel were among the buildings destroyed.

By the explosion of a locomotive at Clarksville, Tennessee, yesterday, Thomas Campie, the fireman, and John Cousins were mortally wounded.

A Concord, N. H., dispatch says: The political contest in this State waxes warm. The Democratic party will not patnay speakers in the field, but will allow the Labor Reform and the Labor Reform party. A new secret organization, called the Labor League, has been started and is to be pursued in favor of the Labor Reform movement.

WINNEPEG.

Mass Meeting at Fort Garry—Dispatches from Sir John Young and Lord Granville.

CHICAGO, February 10.—At a mass meeting held at Fort Garry, Winnepeg, on the 31st ult., a letter was read from Sir John Young, Governor-General of the Dominion, in which he says: "The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions; that titles to estates of deceased persons will be guarded, and that all franchises which have existed or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise will be maintained and generally confirmed."

A message from Lord Granville to Sir John Young was also read, to the effect that "the Queen had heard with surprise and regret that persons in Red River settlement had banded themselves together to oppose by force the entrance of the Lieutenant-Governor appointed to take charge of the Province. Her Majesty does not distrust the loyalty of her subjects in the settlement, and can only suppose that they have been the victims of misrepresentation their opposition to a change planned for their benefit. She has directed her Government to explain the misunderstanding, and constitute the good will and generosity of Her Majesty. Dispatch concludes: "The Queen expects from her representative that he be will be always ready to receive any well-founded grievance, so will he receive all power and authority she has entrusted to him in support of order and suppression of unlawful disturbances."

STATE LEGISLATURES

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, February 10.—In the Legislature today, Francis Kernan was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, vice Joseph T. Bosworth to the Metropolitan Police Commission, in the place vice Acker, deceased, he was confirmed without formal action.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, February 10.—There was an exciting debate in the House to-day, touching the letter of Tennessee's Senators addressed to Gen. Grant, charging a republican caucus of Legislators and making strong charges against the Governor. Among the signers of the letter are the Republican members of the House, Secretary of State and comptroller. A committee of investigation was appointed.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—The Senate Committee on Railroads reported the Cincinnati Southern bill without recommendation, and postponed the consideration thereof until Wednesday next.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, February 10.—The House Judiciary Committee reported adversely to a resolution referred to it by the Senate to obtain the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. James McDonald was elected Secretary of State, and Wm. F. Taylor Clerk Auditor.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

State Convention at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., February 10.—The Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention met in the Opera House this forenoon. The hall was about one-third full, the audience being composed principally of citizens of Columbus. Mrs. D. Cutler, of Cleveland, President of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, called the Convention to order. Mrs. A. Crain, of Dayton, was appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Phillips, of Columbus.

The following committee on resolution was sprain ed: Mrs. Graham, of Cincinnati, Miss Dean, of Jefferson, Mrs. H. Cole, of Sidney, Mrs. G. G. Stewart, of Norwalk, Mrs. Janney, Rev. A. J. Boyer, of Dayton, and Rev. M. Gorman, of Columbus. Mrs. Cutler made two speeches, which occupied the greater part of the forenoon.

The afternoon session of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention was largely attended. The committee on resolutions reported resolutions setting the Ohio Legislature to take steps to submit the question of female suffrage to the voters of Ohio at the next fall election. The resolutions were discussed by Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Longley, and adopted. At the evening session speeches were made by Miss Bates, Mrs. M. M. Cole and others.

TOLEDO O.

Funeral of Hon. Truman H. Hoag.

TOLEDO, February 10.—The remains of Hon. Truman H. Hoag arrived in Washington last evening, under the escort of the Congressional Committee and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. At the depot the coffin was met by the Board of Trade in a body, and a large concourse of citizens, and escorted to the residence of the family. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was the most imposing affair ever witnessed in the city. Business was generally suspended. The Mayor, City Council, Board of Trade and other civic bodies took part in the ceremonies. Many thousand persons attended their regard for the deceased by surrounding his residence during the services, and several hundred in carriages and on foot accompanied the remains to Forest Cemetery, where the body was interred in the family burying ground.

Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s Cream Ale

Is already recognized as a beautiful golden color, transparent brilliancy, and a flavor which bears the genuine "smack" of malt and hops, and bottling also. By asking for this brand of ale you are sure of a drink that invigorates without injury to mind or body.

H.

It Has Been Decided

That Jenkins & Bro. are putting up the best roasted coffee in the market. Checkered Front on every package. Consumers should be cautious about damaged coffee.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1870. NO. 128.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW BOUNTY BILL.

Extension of the Bounty of August, 1861—The Tax on Whisky—Disgraceful Personalities in the House—The Appropriation Committee Sustained — Military Claim Not Allowed—Efforts of the Gold Conspiracy Ring to Involve the President and His Family—The Naval Deficiency Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1870.

Extension of Bounties.

The new bounty bill is under consideration by the Senate Military Committee. It was put through the House a week ago to-day without a word of debatee or explanation, and it is probable not a dozen members of that body know anything about the measure. It is in the form of a bill to construe and declare the meaning of the third section of the act of August 6, 1861, and provides as follows: That every non-commissioned officer, musician, wagoner, artificer, or private of volunteers, enlisted or mustered in by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States and general orders of the War Department, dated *May 4th* and May 25th, 1861, issued in accordance therewith, prior to July 22d, 1861, shall be paid the allowance of one hundred dollars provided by said proclamation and general orders, in all cases where such non-commissioned officer, musician, wagoner, artificer, or private were in honorably discharged or mustered out of the service by competent authority, and in all cases where such non-commissioned officer, musician, wagoner, artificer, or private has died since the expiration of his term named; and the widow, children, or father and mother of any soldier who enlisted for a less period than one year, and who was killed or died in service shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as have been provided by law where the soldier enlisted for two years. Just how much money this measure will take from the treasury is an open question. A partial and unofficial calculation made at the War Department shows that the amount cannot be less than two million dollars, and may be over three millions. Some persons who have looked into the question say the aggregate will be even greater than this last figure.

The Whisky Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee heard a delegation of whisky men who wish the time extended for taking whisky out of bond. The time is now one year, and they want it fixed at three years. They argue that fine whiskies are not fit for market till they are three years old, and their withdrawal at the expiration of one year before that period has the present law is greatly detrimental to the owners. The delegation represent that there are thirteen million gallons of this whisky in bond, and that not more than a million of this article can be placed on the market in a year, or quite ruin the producers. They also ask the committee to so amend the internal revenue law that the tax on the whisky when it shall be collected by a direct tax at the place of manufacture sufficient to cover the present direct tax, special tax, gauger's tax, rectifier's tax, and such other taxes as may exist at the time when the spirits leave the distillery there shall be no further trouble about the matter. The Committee will not report on the tax bill question to-day, and go on to consider all these and further questions looking to changes.

"Shoo-Fly" Cox.

The general impression has fairly got before the House, and the debate to-day was quite spirited, and at times wholly disgraceful. Messrs. Cox, Butler and Farnsworth were all very sharp, and the interchanges between them, as published by the galleries and many members, as such things always are. Cox got so angry at Butler's retort that the epithet of "shoo Fly" was the likest thing at hand to take of sunset, his present nickname. Mr. Cessna was in the chair, but did nothing to check the slang and vituperation of members, and Mr. Dawes, who attempted to rise and demand the enforcement of the rules of order.

Economy and Retrenchment.

The gratifying feature of the day's proceedings was the able speech made by Mr. Dawes and his Committee for economy and retrenchment. The principal contest was on the question of the capitol police, the expense of which has increased many times as great as it was ten years ago. Mr. Butler stood up for things about as they are, while the Committee recommended a reduction of a few hundred dollars. The question lasted after a long debate by more than four to one of the members present.

Tennessee Military Claim.

The House Military Committee to-day rejected the claim of the so-called National Guards of Tennessee for compensation by the general Government, on the ground that they were in the service worth more than what they received at the time they were called out by Gen. Burnside. Some of the Tennessee delegation may try to get a report in favor of the claim, but the action of the Committee against them. The Committee did not do anything to-day in the inquiry about the sale of naval and military admin. adelaips because no witnesses were present.

Georgia Affairs.

Gen. Terry reached here from Georgia and had a long talk with the President about affairs down there. The President takes occasion to say that he had not expressed any opinion as to the action of the Legislature in regard to elect new Senators. That is a question with which he has nothing to do, and he does not intend to forestall or influence the decision of the Senate or House in the matter. Inside the question, whether Hill and Miller are or are not entitled to seats. He approves the course pursued by Gen. Terry.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The Banking Committee examined General Porter, the President's private secretary, this morning in relation to the late Gold Ring conspiracy, and obtained some important evidence as to the effort of the ring to involve the President and his family in the transaction.

Ohio River Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 10, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Arlington at 7 A. M.; Major Anderson at 11:30 A. M., and Telegraph at 11:30 A. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 10:30 A. M. River falling. Weather cloudy and pleasant. H.

Extensive Business in Teas.

But few persons realize the amount of tea that is handled at the Checkered Front. No house in New York has a greater variety, and Jenkins & Bro. advertise at New York prices, and will guarantee satisfaction as to quality and prices.

HARRISBURG.

Metropolitan Police Bill Vetoed

Also, the Bill Relieving Dr. Schoeppe.

A Weeping, a Wailing and a Gnashing of Teeth Among the Police Ring.

Petitions for Temperance Local Option Law and Abolition of Capital Punishment — Divorce Bill Indefinitely Postponed—Committee to Investigate the Charges of Corruption in Passage of Metropolitan Police Bill—Local Bills Introduced—Discussion of the New License Bill—Substitute Offered by Mr. D. N. White.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1870.

Excitement on the Defeat of the Police Bill.

The veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill has caused great excitement. The Philadelphians are indignant, and unmeasured censure is heaped on the Governor. An altercation took place on the floor of the House, between Bunn, of Philadelphia, and Doctor Gihon, the Governor's Secretary. The former said on the floor of the House on the postponement resolution that they had better go home, as the Republicans haven't as much money as the other side—"I can't get bills signed," Dr. Gihon said: "Any man who accused the Governor of bribery was a liar." The Governor's action is not wholly approved by those Republicans who disapproved of the bill, and only voted for it as a party measure. They say the Philadelphians asked for the bill and were responsible for its operation, and it was not a matter for Executive interference. The more moderate men defend Governor Geary, crediting him with high moral courage in rendering a just decision even in opposition to the demands of his own party.

Senator Lowry telegraphed home, "Police bill vetoed. There is a God in Israel."

Elisha Davis, of Philadelphia, made a bitter attack on the Governor in his discussion of the local prohibition bill, and was called to order by the Democrats who are exultant. The veto message is well written, but seems the work of more than one hand. It was entirely unexpected by all parties, and it is said was devised and written principally by the advice of Attorney General Brewster, who favored the bill.

An ironical invitation is posted up here calling on the Democrats to pay a congratulatory visit to their new Governor. There are many jokes at the expense of the Philadelphia delegation, who die hard. No wonder. The bill was made entirely in the interest of politicians. Many who voted for it disapprove the policy of partisan legislation, but they were compelled to vote for it at three years. They argue that fine whiskies are not fit for market till they are three years old, and their withdrawal at the expiration of one year before that period has the present law is greatly detrimental to the owners. The delegation represent that there are thirteen million gallons of this whisky in bond, and that not more than a million of this article can be placed on the market in a year, or quite ruin the producers. They also ask the committee to so amend the internal revenue law that the tax on the whisky when it shall be collected by a direct tax at the place of manufacture sufficient to cover the present direct tax, special tax, gauger's tax, rectifier's tax, and such other taxes as may exist at the time when the spirits leave the distillery there shall be no further trouble about the matter. The Committee will not report on the tax bill question to-day, and go on to consider all these and further questions looking to changes.

"Shoo-Fly" Cox.

The general impression has fairly got before the House, and the debate to-day was quite spirited, and at times wholly disgraceful. Messrs. Cox, Butler and Farnsworth were all very sharp, and the interchanges between them, as published by the galleries and many members, as such things always are. Cox got so angry at Butler's retort that the epithet of "shoo Fly" was the likest thing at hand to take of sunset, his present nickname. Mr. Cessna was in the chair, but did nothing to check the slang and vituperation of members, and Mr. Dawes, who attempted to rise and demand the enforcement of the rules of order.

Economy and Retrenchment.

The gratifying feature of the day's proceedings was the able speech made by Mr. Dawes and his Committee for economy and retrenchment. The principal contest was on the question of the capitol police, the expense of which has increased many times as great as it was ten years ago. Mr. Butler stood up for things about as they are, while the Committee recommended a reduction of a few hundred dollars. The question lasted after a long debate by more than four to one of the members present.

Tennessee Military Claim.

The House Military Committee to-day rejected the claim of the so-called National Guards of Tennessee for compensation by the general Government, on the ground that they were in the service worth more than what they received at the time they were called out by Gen. Burnside. Some of the Tennessee delegation may try to get a report in favor of the claim, but the action of the Committee against them. The Committee did not do anything to-day in the inquiry about the sale of naval and military admin. adelaips because no witnesses were present.

Georgia Affairs.

Gen. Terry reached here from Georgia and had a long talk with the President about affairs down there. The President takes occasion to say that he had not expressed any opinion as to the action of the Legislature in regard to elect new Senators. That is a question with which he has nothing to do, and he does not intend to forestall or influence the decision of the Senate or House in the matter. Inside the question, whether Hill and Miller are or are not entitled to seats. He approves the course pursued by Gen. Terry.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The Banking Committee examined General Porter, the President's private secretary, this morning in relation to the late Gold Ring conspiracy, and obtained some important evidence as to the effort of the ring to involve the President and his family in the transaction.

Ohio River Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 10, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Arlington at 7 A. M.; Major Anderson at 11:30 A. M., and Telegraph at 11:30 A. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 10:30 A. M. River falling. Weather cloudy and pleasant. H.

Extensive Business in Teas.

But few persons realize the amount of tea that is handled at the Checkered Front. No house in New York has a greater variety, and Jenkins & Bro. advertise at New York prices, and will guarantee satisfaction as to quality and prices.

CONGRESS.

Personal Debate in the House.

Messrs. Butler and Cox Indulge in Pet Names—Senator Scott Reviews Commissioner Wells's Report, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1870.

SENATE.

MR. SCHURZ introduced a joint resolution concerning colleges for the promotion of agricultural and mechanical art. It provides that a State which has not received its proportion of the grant of lands donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges shall receive in future grants of lands unless the colleges to be established shall provide facilities for instruction for all, without regard to race or color.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Mr. SCOTT in refutation of the theories and statistics of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, particularly as to the cost of the manufacture of pig iron. He protested against the right of an officer clothed with the duty of collecting statistics for general information, to send to the Senate mutilated quotations and anonymous communications containing erroneous statements of facts, upon which Congress would be asked to base its legislation.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour Mr. TRUMBULL said he desired to call up the Mississippi bill.

Mr. RAMSEY made an effort to bring before the Senate the bill to abolish the franking privilege, remarking that he had been instructed by the Postal Committee to urge its immediate consideration.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, being awarded the floor, called up the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations to the naval service for the present fiscal year, which was passed.

The Mississippi bill was taken up. The question was stated to be upon the amendment of the committee to strike from the bill the preamble and all conditions, leaving the simple proposition to admit the State to representation. The bill gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the policy of imposing fundamental conditions prior to the representation of a State in Congress.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, NORTON and STEWART favored unconditional representation. Messrs. POMEROY, EDMUNDS and WILSON opposed it.

Mr. SUMNER accused Mr. Sumner of misrepresentation, in claiming to be the author of the provision in the reconstruction act of 1867, conferring suffrage on the unlettered race, as the provision referred to originated in the House on the 12th of February, 1866.

Mr. SUMNER submitted and had read a portion of the speech delivered by Mr. Nye, Senator from Nevada, and claimed that his assertion had been simply that upon his own motion Mr. Nye had withdrawn the bill as amended. He denied that his claim was as to its origin, but that it related to the maturity of the measure, in connection with which he had called for as February 26th, 1866, he had proposed in the Senate to require colored suffrage as the corner stone of reconstruction, and had followed it up by similar measures.

Mr. CONKLING said that the Senator from Massachusetts was among the first in the Senate to call for the enfranchisement of the colored people of the South the right to vote, and his (Conkling's) recollection was that he undertook to occupy one hour of time to prove that which could not be denied, he didn't undertake.

The discussion was continued at length, Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Drake and Pomeroy participating.

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill to promote commerce among the States, etc., authorizing railroads from Washington to New York, to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and telegraph lines from Washington to the two latter points.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS moved that the privileges of the floor for the day be given to Mr. Wm. Penn, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1782, was a soldier of the revolution, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and had also served in the war of 1812.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the old gentleman was soon surrounded by a host of friends, who received him in a kind and intelligent manner, showing but slight infirmities of his years.

The House at half past one went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. NEGLEY's amendment, offered yesterday, providing that the Secretary of the Department number and pay, gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Messrs. DAWES and NEGLEY advocated the proposition of the Committee on Appropriations to reduce the appropriation to $50,000. The amendment was rejected.

The paragraph for pay and mileage of members having been reached, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce it half a million, with a proviso that no money should be paid for mileage. He desired gentlemen to go to the country on the question of economy, and that they would vote for the reduction of the thing. Here was a question that affected gentlemen themselves, and it is just as well to save the Treasury $50,000 a year.

The debate was animated and exciting. Messrs. BUTLER, KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, FARNSWORTH and COX opposed the resolution, and Messrs. DAWES and ELDRIDGE supported it.

Mr. COX improved the occasion to attack Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who, he said ironically, he believed would establish a law making either in currency or gold.

Mr. BUTLER replied, disdainfully, "Shoo fly, don't bother me."

Mr. COX, in turn, said everybody knew the gentleman was a humbug beyond a doubt.

Mr. HOAR made the point that Mr. Cox was transgressing the rules of debate.

The CHAIRMAN would have sustained his point, had not the gentleman's time expired.

Mr. BUTLER—Let the gentleman go on.

Mr. COX—Give me half a minute to finish my sentence and I will be glad to. My ability is to order. The gentleman makes an attack upon me, and I ask for the privilege to make proof old or that he is. [Renewed calls to order. That's all.

Mr. FARNSWORTH reminded the House that there was already a serious proposition to abolish mileage, and that the matter was referred to the Committee on Mileage, of which he was a member, and he thought that there is no use of reports in aid for the reformation or abolition of mileage.

The discussion went on for a considerable time, and was further participated in by Messrs. Hurlbut, Hoar, Butler, of Massachusetts, Logan, Garfield, of Washington Territory, Kelsey, Schenck and Poland.

In the course of the discussion Mr. COX again took the floor to reply to Butler. He did not like to be called a fool, or to be told he had been likened to an animal. He never had been likened to an animal. No one any other sort of beast. The gentleman was followed by Frothingham, who in orderly deportations hide like a rhinoceros, and therefore flies did not trouble him. Everything in this connection is much used in rhinoceros hide. He (Butler) had no sensibilities, and therefore he was a fool. He was not, and did not know how the people regarded him. He was a lawyer, and knew that he was not a thief, and a robber, and he did not take it up, but it had been left to him (Cox) to make it up. He (Butler) had done well, so in a spirit of good nature, he (Butler) had made the House covered with laughter at Cox's expense. Why did he not attack his colleagues, and make them laugh? He could not do it, for he stand here prescribed politically and socially? He had not attacked the Ku Klux, his friends, as he did in the army, and then, when attacked, retreat like a bomb-proof soldier and the people laughed.

Mr. DAWES rose and called Mr. Cox to order, but Mr. BUTLER—The gentleman's time is expired.

Mr. COX—Why did you (Dawes) not call your colleague to order when he made his irrelevant remarks?

At the close of the discussion, which at times was quite exciting and amusing, the question was taken on Mr. NEGLEY's amendment, and it was rejected. Various other items in the legislative, executive and judicial bill gave rise to discussion.

Finally, at 5:30, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado and Illinois—Donation of City Funds to a Private Charitable Institution—Interesting Court Cases.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The Colorado Council passed the woman suffrage bill yesterday.

A resolution was introduced yesterday in the Illinois Constitutional Convention, instructing the Committee on the Right of Suffrage, etc., to report the proper language for submitting a proposition granting suffrage to women as an independent one, to be voted for or against by the women of the State of lawful age; if carried, to become part of the constitution.

The City Council, a few days ago voted $1,500 to the St. Ann Orphan Asylum and Widow's Home, a private institution of the city. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance, and Council passed it over the veto. Judge Treat, of the Circuit Court has granted a temporary injunction, restraining the city officers from paying the amount.

Ada Clifford, a notorious courtezan, has sued several last young men of this city for various sums of money borrowed money.

Rebecca Bradford has sued Henry C. Cady for seduction, claiming five thousand dollars damages.

CUBA.

Count Valmaseda Heard From—Subscription for Greenwald's Family.

HAVANA, February 10.—Late advices from the Eastern department are received. Count Valmaseda arrived at Manzanilla on the 5th inst., and would leave for Bayamo, but the time was uncertain.

The Spanish journal, representing wealthy and prominent Spaniards of Havana, has issued a document protesting against the cruel, unwarrantable and criminal assassination of Isaac Greenwald. A special meeting of the Volunteer Corps at which a subscription was started for the benefit of the widow and orphans of Greenwald.

A Persian Figure of Speech.

In the last number of the *Journal of Philology* there is a speech, the Orientalist who accompanied the Sinaitic expedition, has written a short paper, in which he has solved a riddle. It occurs in a satirical poem by Farid ud Din, and is expressed in the following mysterious language: "The jackass, of noble origin, is a rhinoceros; nobility in time nine and three times four." Performing the arithmetical operation indicated, we find that the hand of Shah Mahmud, of noble origin, is ninety-three, and are as wise as they be nobleer; at the close the question was to some game, but Mr. Palmer conclusively shows that this is not the explanation. "The allusion," he says, "is not to any game, but to a particular method of counting with the fingers. . . . This notation is much used in the East, especially by Persian horsedealers, as a means of conducting a business transaction privately between two parties, the price being named and agreed upon while apparently shaking hands." According to this notation, which Mr. Palmer fully explains, "to express ninety-three the hand must be entirely closed, and a 'closed fist' in Persian is synonymous with *impenitence*, just as an 'open hand' is the symbol of *liberality*. To say, then, that Shah Maimud's hand is ninety-three, is equivalent to calling him 'close-fisted' or miserly.' And a very delicate way it is, we think, of doing it.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Feeling in Paris Still Unsettled—Napoleon and Staff Prepared to Lead the Troops—Debate in the Corps Legislatif—M. Prevost Paradol Not to Come to Washington—Newspapers Seized in Paris and Rome—The Spanish Minister at Washington Authorized to Make Treaties of Peace with the South American Republics—The Viceroy Sends His Iron-Clads to Constantinople—Proceedings of Parliament—O'Donovan Rossa Denied a Seat—New Election Ordered in Tipperary.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, February 10.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Maurice Richard, Minister of Fine Arts, in answer to an interpellation regarding documents missing from the archives of the Government said, some letters of Napoleon I. were missing, but they were in such hands that he would take the responsibility of leaving them there.

M. Keratry was dissatisfied with the explanation, and charged that the present Cabinet was no longer a parliamentary ministry, but belonged to the court. For this the Deputy was called to order, but continued, declaring that it would be better to have ten archives for documents, proving that the present Napoleon sought to corrupt the leaders of the legislative body.

The President here interrupted M. Keratry, and refused to allow him to proceed with his remarks.

Another Newspaper Seized.

The *Journal de Mieux* has been siezed, and its directors arrested.

Contradiction.

The report that M. Prevost Paradol is to go to Washington as Minister of France, is contradicted.

The Feeling in Paris.

PARIS, February 10, 8 P. M.—The city is tranquil. There is a strong feeling of excitement under the surface, but the ample precautions taken by the government prevent any manifestation of disorder. It is apparent that at the beginning of the present troubles the Emperor and his staff in full uniform were prepared, if the riots became an insurrection, to join the troops.

Newspapers Confiscated at Rome.

Copies of the *Gazette d' Augsburg*, containing a circular on the papal infallibility, were seized and confiscated at the Postoffice in Rome.

Spain and the South American Republics.

MADRID, February 10.—The Government has sent authority to the Spanish Minister at Washington to make treaties of peace with the Republics of South America.

A Concession from the Viceroy.

LONDON, February 10.—The Viceroy of Egypt has concluded to send his iron clads to Constantinople, but to withhold the rifles manufactured for him in Europe.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, February 10.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Redesdale, chairman of committees, said bills were pending for the construction of twenty-four street railways, with an aggregate capital of $50,000,000. He suggested that all railway bills related to lines to be authorized in the streets of London. He advised an official inquiry on this subject.

Earl GRANVILLE promised that the government would make an investigation. Earl Kimberly submitted correspondence between England and the United States on the Alabama claims, and the Honduras ship canal.

In the Commons Mr. Beaumont gave notice of the introduction of a bill to relieve Bishops from attendance at the sittings of the House of Lords.

The Marquis of Huntington, Postmaster General, explained that the confusion in the telegraphic service was due to the inexperience of the new employees, the state of the weather and sudden increase of business. He implored the public to have patience, as the trouble was temporary.

Mr. Gladstone moved that as O'Donovan Rossa could not under the law take a seat in the House of Commons, a new writ of election be issued for Tipperary.

Henry Mathews, member for Dungorvan, opposed the motion.

The Solicitor General, admitting that Rossa's crime was not treason, said that nevertheless attainder attached, therefore the motion was within the powers of the House.

Mr. Johnston made a speech against the motion.

Gathorn Hardy argued that if Rossa was a member of the House he would be liable to expulsion. Also, he could not be prosecuted in this case would therefore have his support.

Sir Rounsdell Palmer concurred in the opinion expressed by the Solicitor General.

Speeches against the motion from Bonvery and Gregory, a vote was taken with the following result: For Gladstone's motion, 381; against, 81.

Notice was given that a bill would be introduced for the reorganization of the mint, and making the Chancellor of Exchequer ex-officio master of the mint.

Mr. Russell, Under Secretary for the Colonies, referred to the Red river disturbances, and attributed the opposition to Governor McDougall to his misconception of his power. He said instructions had been forwarded to the Governor. Adjourned.

Railway Consolidation.

The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad approve of consolidation with the Lake Huron road.

Manx News.

LONDONDERRY, February 10.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland, arrived to-day.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—Bonds closed quiet.

Petroleum Market.

HAVRE, February 10.—Cotton quiet at 138 francs on spot.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, February 10.—Petroleum flat at 58½ francs.

BREMEN, February 10.—Petroleum quiet at 6 thalers 70 groats.

HAMBURG, February 10.—Petroleum firm at 16 marc bances.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 10.—Consols 92⅝ for money; 92⅝ for account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s, old, 87½; new, 87½; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks steady: Erie 20; Illinois Central excited at 111⅝; Great Western 26.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, February 10.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 45 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 11⅞d; Orleans 11⅞@12¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

Red western wheat 7s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Pork 97s. Lard 70s. Rest unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, February 10.—Tallow firm at 46s 3d. Turpentine 30s 6d@31s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1870.

ARRIVAL FROM ASPINWALL.

The steamship A Lesika, from Aspinwall on the last inst., brings $83,000 in treasure. Guatemala dates to the 31st of December state the revolution was fast dying out in Nicaragua. The only serious failure. A rising of Indians in the interior of Bolivia has taken place. The town of Huayaho was captured by them, and a Government force was being sent against them. In a battle, which preceded the capture, 300 of the Indians and troops lost each one hundred men.

THE INEVITABLE FISK.

James Fisk, Jr., has been sued for suit in the Supreme Court against Joseph H. Ramsey and a number of officers and stockholders of the Susquehanna Railroad, in which he alleges that defendants have paid up only ten per cent. of their stock. Fisk asks that defendants be compelled to pay the remaining ninety per cent. for the benefit of the bona fide stockholders of the road. Judge Barnard on Saturday granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining defendants from selling or voting on the stock in his gift. They shall have paid for it in full. This order was returnable to-day, but counsel for defendants asked an adjournment. Justice Ingraham granted an adjournment for a week, and until the hearing of motion restrained defendants from transferring any of the stock in controversy.

THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

Of New York held a meeting yesterday, to consider the legal tender decision of the Supreme Court. The opinion prevailed that officers and trustees of corporations were bound to accept nothing but gold and silver, both principal and interest, in payment of contracts made prior to the legal tender act. A committee was appointed to meet officers of banks, trust companies, savings banks and other corporations for consultation.

REJECTION OF BAIL REFUSED.

An application for a reduction of bail has been refused in the case of Colonel Robert B. Clark, against whom six indictments are pending. Mr. E. Delafield, the Orientalist who accompanied the Sinaitic expedition, has written a short paper, in which he has solved a riddle. It occurs in a satirical poem by Farid ud Din, and is expressed in the following mysterious language: "The jackass, of noble origin, is a rhinoceros; nobility in time nine and three times four." Performing the arithmetical operation indicated, we find that the hand of Shah Mahmud, of noble origin, is ninety-three, and are as wise as they be nobleer; at the close the question was to some game, but Mr. Palmer conclusively shows that this is not the explanation. "The allusion," he says, "is not to any game, but to a particular method of counting with the fingers. . . . This notation is much used in the East, especially by Persian horsedealers, as a means of conducting a business transaction privately between two parties, the price being named and agreed upon while apparently shaking hands." According to this notation, which Mr. Palmer fully explains, "to express ninety-three the hand must be entirely closed, and a 'closed fist' in Persian is synonymous with *impenitence*, just as an 'open hand' is the symbol of *liberality*. To say, then, that Shah Maimud's hand is ninety-three, is equivalent to calling him 'close-fisted' or miserly.' And a very delicate way it is, we think, of doing it.

STATE NEWS.

Titusville is to have another bank. The organization will be completed in a few days.

The Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association held their annual meeting at North East, Erie county, on the 6th inst.

The Titusville *Herald* says: A young man from the vicinity of Pithole sent to Pedersen's Center last week for a pure article of whisky for a medical beverage. The trimmings on his coffin, also from the hearse line, cost just seventeen dollars.

The debt of Berks county is $150,000, with enough money in the Treasury and due on outstanding tax to pay the whole of it and leave a surplus. The debt of Lancaster county is $375,000.

The Beaver *Local*, owing to financial embarrassments, has suspended, and its late editor and publisher has left the town. The bituocracy of Beaver are again without an organ.

Dr. Augustus Rhode and Mr. Josiah Fisher,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

GOVERNOR GEARY, of course, will be read out of the Republican party to-day, by the organs of limited circulation, delighting in the "organ" collar. It is a wise way they have of exhibiting their mental condition, which, unfortunately, the Fifteenth Amendment fails to reach. The Legislature not long ago was read out. Next, the people will be read out. Where then, pray, will the "organs" be? In some such condition we imagine as the fabled spirit who couldn't get into Heaven, and was kicked out of a warmer locality. It is sad, the condition of these "organs;" but we can see no hope for them save in repentance or confession, but the latter is equivalent to suicide.

RINGS are at a fearful discount with the people, the Legislature and the Governor of the State. The latest one smashed is the Philadelphia police ring, a new invention, which came to its death yesterday at the hands of Governor GEARY. Should any of these pet contrivances of corrupt politicians escape both Governor and Legislature, the people will take charge of them and their abettors. Their fate then will be no uncertain question; but as it is, between the Governor and the Legislature they are getting along pretty well. "Organs" are uncomfortable as a matter of course; their affinity for the "ring" masters naturally renders them so.

IT having been rendered next to certain that Gen. SICKLES will be confirmed as Minister to Spain, the anxieties of sundry gentlemen who felt themselves in danger of being called on by the President to take up their residence in that disturbed quarter of the globe, will be allayed. Gen. SICKLES, to whom personally several objections can be urged, appears to be getting along very well in his diplomatic capacity. Indeed, Mr. SCHENCK, whose standard is rather high, is said to be particularly pleased with the General in this respect. It is understood that some things which have been accounted as blunders by our Minister were but things said and done pursuant to instructions from Washington. We are not surprised to hear that the General is popular in Madrid.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, always careful and non-partizan in its course, earnestly opposes the Metropolitan police law, and urges its veto upon the Governor. The *Ledger* says the proposed law is objectionable to a majority of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, and that of the six principal Republican journals of the city, at least four object to the bill. As this law has become a matter of State concern, we invite attention to these remarks of the *Ledger*:

> An overwhelming majority of the people are against the bill. It is a crude measure, designed for one object only, and that is not the improvement of the police force, or the welfare of the city. It does not in any way take the police out of politics, nor does it provide for the selection of men by merit; it does not make it a condition of membership that they be of temperate habits and good behavior; it does not provide for permanency of good order, or the good of the public, or even for good material on the force, except as to physical completeness and age.

After exposing the additional expenditure made necessary by the law, the *Ledger* pointedly concludes that the bill, if approved by the Governor, "will certainly place the whole government of Philadelphia, *legislative and judicial*, as well as executive and administrative, under control of the 'rings,' which the people, and especially the Republican party, have been struggling to get rid of for so many years."

In interposing his veto to protect the city of Philadelphia from the machinations of the Metropolitan Police Ring, Gov. GEARY has done a brave and righteous act. The bill transferred the city bodily to the keeping of politicians of a class that gave promise chiefly of increased expense, the gratification of schemes of plunder and the exercise of arbitrary power. It was contrary to all correct ideas of sound public policy, and in direct opposition to the rising tide of popular sentiment demanding reforms in every department of the public service. It had its origin with men of whom the State and country have seen quite enough in connection with the vital interests of the people. In stepping between these men and their plunder Governor GEARY has earned, and we make no doubt will receive, the hearty thanks of the great body of the people of Philadelphia, as well as of the State at large, who will congratulate their city brethren on having so prompt and brave a defender. We are assured that the bill is dead and buried; and we hope with it a class of politicians who at best are nuisances floating on the surface of the dirtiest of all pools in the dirtiest of local politics.

WE are glad to hear that the Reconstruction Committee of Congress is preparing a general bill for the relief of political disabilities. This will do away with the existing system of passing every session an amnesty bill for the relief of two or three thousand ex-rebels scattered over the Southern States, who manage to secure the indorsement of a political committee or the services of a number of members. In many instances this legislation is the result of trickery and fraud. The general bill for the removal of disabilities, soon to be reported, dispenses with the necessity of persons coming to Congress for relief. It provides that repentant rebels, anxious to exercise the full rights of citizenship shall make their application for the removal of all disabilities, to the United States District Judge. If no objections are made the application is to be granted as a matter of course; but if opposed, the case is to be argued before the Judge, and if the objections are sustained the person cannot be relieved. Parties who were members of Congress or who were in the army or navy, and subsequently went into the rebellion, will be excepted from the provisions of the bill. They will have to make application to Congress under the Fourteenth Amendment.

THE rejection of Mr. HOAR for Associate Judge is just now the little pill which agitates the political stomach of Washington. It appears that those who voted against his confirmation have not the advantage in every instance of appealing to motives which ought to influence Senators in such matters. Perhaps those Southern Senators who thought the selection should be made from their section, have a grain or two of reason on their side. Not so, however, with those who conceived that Mr. HOAR, sometime or other, had not favored them as he should have done in the matter of appointments, or that he had not treated them with that degree of personal consideration which in their estimation they had a right to expect. Those who were thus influenced have the paltriest kind of excuse to make, and confess to a motive entirely unworthy of an American Senator. The President, it is said, is not in the best of humor, but feels that a wrong has been done. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should be reported as speaking about the "little men" in the Senate. If the Southern Senators fancied that, by rejecting Mr. HOAR, the next selection would be from their quarter, they must be disabused, for the President promptly sent in the name of Mr. BRADLEY, of New Jersey. What will they do with it? is the report the question of the day.

THE plans of the free traders for the future, as announced by their organ, the New York *Evening Post*, are as follows:

> We do not believe that the revenue reformers can carry a bill in the present Congress though the vote on Mr. Marshall's resolution proves that an important majority is on their side; but such a majority as they must have in the House, if they propose to pass a bill, and insist upon its passage in this session of the Congress, will be gained, and we shall have a speedy debate on which they can place their candidates, and around which they may rally their whole strength.

Of course in this new party, or rather revival of an old one, the idea of free trade, pure and simple, is kept in the back ground. It will be time enough for a square issue when the principle of protection is overthrown by "revenue reform." The *Post* is right in taking comfort to itself from the vote on Mr. MARSHALL'S resolution, and while we do not see with it, that had there been a full House the resolutions would have been adopted, yet they undoubtedly called forth an unexpected display of strength on the part of the opponents of the American system. We do not see that any advantage can be derived by disguising this fact. It certainly enforces a duty upon the friends of home industry, and that is to use the same means to reach and mould public opinion the free traders have so persistently adopted for a number of years past. They now have their paid advocates lecturing through the West, and are organizing wherever they can, free trade leagues. They manufacture by this means a home sentiment, which many members of Congress have not the courage to resist, who are by no means opponents of the protective system. If the field is given up entirely to free trade lecturers and documents, the important part of the contest is virtually abandoned. In the vote in the House on the MARSHALL resolutions, one fact of great significance struck us. The whole of the Michigan delegation were in their seats and voted against the resolutions. Yet Michigan is a Western State, and agriculture is its controlling interest, but there are protectionists in the State, and they have developed a home sentiment which will sustain the representatives in the vote they gave. Otherwise Michigan would possibly have voted as Illinois did, unanimously against sending the free trade resolutions to the Speaker's table. This shows the character of the work before our friends, if they wish success in the coming struggle with the cheap labor of Europe.

A LOCAL LEGISLATURE for Ireland is the measure of relief proposed by Sir GEORGE GREY, who for many years was Secretary of State for the Home Department. Coming from an aristocratic and orthodox Whig, it is certainly a startling proposition; but its great merit will be better appreciated in this country, where the value of local legislatures is well known, than in England. In a recently published pamphlet he says:

> Let the government give at once to that country, a state legislature, sitting in Dublin, endowed with powers similar to those of the House of Representatives and a Senate—and having the same relation to the United States of America. Let them leave in the British Parliament their Irish members as at present, but without leave to speak or vote on any such questions as the state legislature in Dublin shall permit to legislate upon.
>
> In the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, sitting in London, would have the power of settling all Imperial questions, such as the defence of the army and navy, customs duties, postal services, &c. The state legislature, sitting in Dublin, would have the power of dealing with all local questions, such as the land question, education, &c.

It is said a measure of this character will find strong support among those English men who recognize the fact that the extent, variety and detail of business thrust upon the British House of Commons are far more than it can satisfactorily perform. Sir GEORGE GREY'S proposition, it will be observed, is decidedly American in its character, and recognizes as fully as it is possible under British rule, the principle of local sovereignty.

AMONG the cable dispatches in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, besides the arrest of all the editors of the *Marseillaise* newspaper for aiding the rioters, the arrest of one of the editors of the *Rappel* for the same offense was announced. In connection with this item of news, it may be worth while to recollect something of the antecedents of this journal, as the memorandum serves to associate the name of VICTOR HUGO with these troubles in Paris. People who think they see farther into a millstone than the rest of the world, account for the peculiar rancor with which the great literary exile regards LOUIS NAPOLEON by referring it to disappointed ambition. They allege that HUGO at one time entertained quite lively hopes of becoming a power in the French Government. In 1848 he caused to be established in Paris a journal called *L'Evenement*, which at first supported the Orleans interests, and, after some veering and tacking, it became the advocate of LOUIS NAPOLEON as President of the Republic. In regard to him the journalist declared that "the glory of his name was a letter of exchange which he would be bound to honor. M. CAVAGNAC is an unknown person; LOUIS NAPOLEON we can always influence by an appeal to his name." This notion turned out a mistake; the President did not prove pliable, and HUGO was driven into exile. He took his revenge by writing his famous brochure, "NAPOLEON the Little," for which he is resolved never to be forgiven. With the *Evenement* HUGO'S sons were connected as editors. It having for some time gone down, the *Rappel* was established with the same editorial staff, CHARLES and FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO with two or three others. We are not told which of the staff has been arrested as a participant in the riots, though it can be one of the three, as the Emperor will have an opportunity of showing his magnanimity by forgiving the son of his bitterest and most celebrated literary enemy.

THE bill defining the fees of certain officers in Philadelphia county, passed the Senate on Tuesday last. It fixes the salary of the District Attorney at $6,000, of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions at $3,000, Sheriff $4,000, Coroner $3,000. All fees and perquisites beyond these amounts are deemed forfeited to the county. The fees of the subordinate officers shall be paid by law as heretofore. This leaves rather a wide loophole. The other provisions of the measure are as follows:

> The Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, shall, on the first Monday of the taxable year required to be paid to the city, pay over, out of the fees received for the preceding year, all exceeding two thousand dollars, including all taxes received as city statements every January to the City Controller, under penalty of suspension from office or removal. The court, upon application of the Controller, or of any citizen, shall fill vacancies, and appoint an auditor. All records shall be transferred to their successors upon the retirement of any officers.

This bill now goes to the House, and we trust an amendment will be attached to it cutting off some of the extravagant salaries in the way of fees, realized by county officers of Allegheny county. It is a reform loudly called for by our citizens. There is no opposition to liberal salaries, but the system of ten and fifteen thousand dollars in fees, per annum, should be abolished at once. This is especially the case in the offices of Sheriff, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary, Recorder, and, we may add, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh. Possibly there are others, but public rumor credits these officials with receiving most extravagant salaries; so large in fact that the expenditure of a round sum in securing nominations, by buying up delegates and buying off competing candidates, is deemed to be within the line of prudent investment. This charge is freely made as to the county officers, and while we admit Mayor BIDDLE of any such transactions, yet the fact that his office is worth ten or fifteen thousand dollars per annum will be sure in the contests of the future to encircle it with as much corruption as attaches to any of the court house offices.

In the interest of a salutary reform, and of the purity of Republican nominating conventions, as well as on the general principle of economy, we hope the same system of a liberal salary instead of exorbitant fees, will be applied to our county officials as the law referred to above contemplates for Philadelphia.

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana, on the 9th instant, occupied the greater portion of the morning hour in the Senate, with a speech on the subject of our neutral relations towards Spain. We do not understand that he charged our Government with doing or permitting any thing for the subjugation of Cuba inconsistent with international laws. But with these laws as they are at present understood he is utterly dissatisfied, and he proposes so to modify them as to relieve our Government from some of the duties of neutrality which we now recognize as resting upon us. He thinks it shocking and monstrous that we should furnish Spain with ships and sailors against a neighboring people who are "struggling to free themselves from the military despotism of a cruel and effete nation."

All that Senator MORTON said on this subject may be perfectly just, nor do we feel called upon to defend the existing code of international law. The feature of the speech which strikes us as worthy of remark is the assumption of Cuban superiority of character. Not only in the Senator's remarks, but in newspapers and private discussion, whenever the controversy between Spain and her colony happens to be the subject, we have the Spaniards denounced as degraded, cruel, effete, as people destitute of energy and honor. It is to be remarked that the Cubans are seldom characterized by these orators, but the silent implication of praise is often quite as effective as words could be. At this moment we are sure that the people of Cuba stand very high in the estimation of many people, as the result of mere assumption. The logical process may be briefly stated thus: The Spaniards are very contemptible people; the Cubans hate them and are not willing to be ruled by them, *ergo* the Cubans must be very worthy people. They are doubtless distinguished by qualities the opposite of those denoted by the depreciatory adjectives so freely bestowed upon the Spaniards.

And yet, a few years ago, the white population of Cuba was classified as full blooded Natives of Spain, 90,000; Canary Islands, 15,000; France, 3,000; England, 1,000; North America and other countries, 3,000, leaving about 400,000 natives of the island. Of these much the largest proportion are of Spanish descent. In fact, the Cubans are Spaniards with all Spanish qualities somewhat deteriorated by transplantation. The oldest native families are descendants of those haughty and resistless hidalgos, or of those mean traders from old Spain, who, in fifty years from the first settlement of the island, had completely exterminated the numerous indigenous population.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PEOPLE.

In our comments on the French news in yesterday's issue, we assumed that order had been virtually re-established in Paris. This appeared to us a sound view of the subject, in spite of the fact that the Cable dispatches still mentioned fresh outbreaks in different quarters of the capital. We do not think that any one who has paid some attention to French affairs for the last few years, anticipates a general rising against or the overthrow of the existing Government, during the lifetime of the Emperor. He is undoubtedly strong, not in the affections, but in the rational approval and self-interest of the industrial and mercantile classes, and in the fidelity of his army. With respect to the feelings of the great French people towards him, we believe that there is very common error prevalent in this country. It has been usual to ascribe to them *our* sentiments and to assume that they looked upon his usurpation of imperial power and his betrayal of the democratic cause, as we look upon them. At the time his monstrous crime, as it seemed to us, was committed, and, indeed, ever since, our attention was and has been chiefly fixed upon the point of view occupied by the extreme Republican party in France, and especially by those members of the party who make politics a profession. And thus we have learned less than was needful about the opinions of the actual majority, upon whose sympathies the empire was founded. In the just published letters of Miss MITFORD, there is a passage worth quoting on this subject. That very intelligent lady, writing to a friend in 1852, says:

> "Have you any sympathy with Louis Napoleon? I have, for with all your faults, he has been in Paris since the autumn—Mrs. Browning for one—say that the French people have been with him from the first to the last, and the ability and courage of the man are the only of his faults."

We need not remark that Mrs. BROWNING, the celebrated authoress here cited, was a very competent witness. Indeed, the fact alleged rests upon evidence too clear and abundant to admit of doubt. And ever since the *coup d'etat*, all over France, the quiet, laborious, well-to-do classes have probably never ceased to regard the Imperial Napoleonic gentleman who had suddenly interposed to save the French people from themselves, to prevent internecine slaughter and general anarchy, and by maintaining order, to make it possible for them to live in peace and attend to the ordinary pursuits of life. As in 1860, we heard a well informed French merchant in London say: "Since 1852 LOUIS NAPOLEON has been and is now the visible Providence of France." On the other hand, the literary people and the politicians have never generally regarded him in this kindly spirit—and in the prospect of his own death and of the succession of his son, the necessity of making concessions to them has been urgent and deeply felt. To them and to the high-born very extensively, personal government is odious. But even most of them are perhaps willing to wait for a change until the death of the present incumbent. In the meantime, his government is stable enough to maintain order, although cognizant of the intelligence of the most intelligent and influential of the disaffected, and, above all, in the loyalty of the army.

THE argument in the Schoepcase was commenced before the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Tuesday, by WM. M. MEREDITH, for the prisoner. There are twenty-eight assignments of error relating to the admission of evidence and the expressions used by the judge presiding at the trial. Before entering into the argument, Judge Read questioned the standing of the case in that Court, because the act of Assembly under which the case was said to have been appealed, provided that it was not to be granted, if at all, within thirty days; the *allocatur* had not been granted within that time, but on the contrary, it had been refused by that Court, and therefore he did not understand how the case came there. After a consultation of the Judges, it was decided to hear the case, and reserve the question of the legality of the hearing for the present. When General Miller concluded on Tuesday, the District Attorney replied to the argument defending the medical testimony brought forward by the prosecution on the trial.

THE Dog Pit mission, as a religious sensation, has followed the "wickedest man" furore, closer than we deemed the public would stomach the enterprise. Kit Burns's dog pit, in the midst of the low brothels and dance houses of Water street, New York, was taken possession of on Monday by the company of philanthropists who had organized it into a mission. Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made the dedicatory address, in which he inforced the duty of making out the rich referred to, "do not nurture near a church, in their haunts. The particular object of the mission is to provide outcast girls and women with a home gratuitously, and industrial training, by means of which a virtuous industry until a character shall be built up in them which will enable them to go out into the world and earn their living honestly. Certainly an effort which deserves the substantial aid of every good man.

THE "Relapsing Fever" is receiving attention from the New York Board of Health. Its purpose to treat it by administering an additional ordinance. It is set forth that "the list of sixteen groups, in sixteen houses, limited to sixteen apartments or rooms, and sleeping rooms, mentioned in this note as the places in which one hundred cases have occurred, are precisely such places, and the people that are the most susceptible, and of the class that suffer first from this fever." The disease will be mentioned among the poor as "rheumatic pains," the "relapsing chills," and the "low fever," by the medical men, and by the poor as "remittent," &c. In St. Petersburg, in 1865, and in London last spring, and more recently, this dis ase for weeks had spread in infectious disorder, before the sanitary care. In no other city have we information of an earlier or clearer recognition of it.

A WASHINGTON special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says; "It is asserted by several Democratic Senators that the whole number, with one or two exceptions, will vote for the confirmation of Judge Strong for the Supreme Court. They assert that the Democrats will take this course in consequence of the past record of the Judge and his well known conservatism when called upon to act. Then came the tenure-of-office law, which blocked the way entirely. A change in that could be confirmed unless by an arrangement that the Democrats would agree to the same time. This he invariably refused to do if he knew it, therefore it was done by concealing it in the bill.

I never heard in your case of any proposal to swap—could not be any for you were then in—and to secure Wade's vote, you promised to support the Executive. At the time the governmental patronage in the State was controlled by Wade in the entire State, was believed to be mainly under the control of Senator Cowan, and the question more than of his city was to succeed you and Mr. Moore, who was a friend and supporter of Mr. Hogan, as he came into his office as assistant. This appointment, however, was made by Mr. Cowan, and I presume it was that Mr. Moore had applied to you for the place of assistant, in order to secure your vote, and to comply him, if you had occasion for his services. You have probably had no occasion for his services, or have some competent assistant, but you retained him after receiving him, and it as proper that I believe that it was so now. You did employ him. The favor you may have had for friends of your own or your party the control of the office until the end of your official term.

The recent appointment of a successor to you, although, perhaps a disappointment to many of your friends will enable you to accomplish what I know has for a long time been your desire, viz: to enter fully into the private practice of your profession in which I predict for you hundreds of clients and no friend will rejoice at it more heartily than

Yours, truly,

J. K. MOORHEAD.

General Moorhead went to Washington to attend the meeting of Congress on the first Monday of December. Two or three days afterwards, on the 7th of December, the Moore-Cowan agreement was entered into between Mr. Moore and myself. The terms of the agreement were proposed by me and accepted by Mr. Moore without modification. The instrument was prepared by Mr. Moore and is in his handwriting. The following is a literal copy:

This indenture, made this 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, between Robert R. Carnahan, Esq., of the city of Pittsburgh, and Wm. D. Moore, Esq., of the same place, witnesseth: That the party of the first part for and in consideration of the discharge of one-half the duties and emoluments of the office of Collector of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to which the second part will address hereby agrees to appoint the said Wm. D. Moore, Esq., deputy, and to assign to him one-half of the duties and in consideration of said duties by him, the said Wm. D. Moore, to be performed, and truly performed, by him, one-half the emoluments and fees of said office, according to law, to be paid wholly belong to the officer traveling, and also excepting the $200 special and annual salary, and party of the second part further contracting that in all legal ways possible he will endeavor to maintain, uphold and serve the party of the first part in his office as Assessor of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania and creation or partnership to begin on the first day of December, A. D. 1868, and to continue during the incumbency of the said party of the first part. Robert R. Carnahan (seal).

Wm. D. Moore (seal).

Attest: S. C. McCandless.

I have to add only on this subject, that my agreement with Mr. Moore was no secret—was fully explained to every Republican who inquired, and was known to all the party at large as well as by all my party friends who were made acquainted with it, and they were numerous here and elsewhere in the State, with two exceptions, as by Gen. Moorhead.

Second, I have to say that this: 1st. I did not wish to remain in office and proposed to resign. Objection was made to this course on the ground of national and party interests. Your duty to your country and party required you, also, to remain at your post, and not to surrender to the enemies of both. 2d. I consent to remain in office by the friends of the Republican party, and certain revenue officials especially, which is members of the Committee of Ways and Means, my own immediate representative, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Solicitor, much at heart. These officials honor me by saying that they have confidence in me, and the Attorney General himself desires no change in my office. They all think I can serve the country by remaining in office and some of them think I can serve the Republican party too. I agree to remain in my place if I can help it without sacrifice of principle. With the knowledge and approbation, and acting on the advice of the member of Congress of the district in which I live, employ as an assistant a gentleman, who came to me as a friend of Mr. Cowan, and proposed an agreement. I engage him because he represented to be capable and I need an assistant, and because I think it will be regarded as a personal favor by Mr. Cowan. I employ him at my own expense. The office is mine, and I have a right to employ him. He is entitled to receive of one-half of the labors of the District Attorney's office, but I retain the absolute control of the office itself. I alone am responsible, my assistant's duties are chiefly clerical. There is no politics in the arrangement that I see. There is in that of two lawyers who form a partnership for the practice of the law. My own fees and emoluments are reduced below $5,000 per annum; and the duties of the office require constant attention, and I cannot enter upon private practice. But I continue to hold the office for the benefit of the Republican party, at an expense and personal loss to myself of nearly $5,000 a year, and at the expiration of my term shall deliver it up to Republican hands. Certain personal enemies of my own and of the Republican party, "Democrats in the Republican party,"—the agreement referred to "to contract for the division of the spoils of the office," and General Negley, who has said that this constituted "the strongest possible reason for a change in this office," will be glad to be content with the judgment of the Republican party here and elsewhere.

Its Reasons for a Dissolution of the Contract with Mr. Moore.

Mr. Moore was in my office as assistant, from the 1st of December, 1868, to the 20th of February, 1869, at which last time a separation are to be found for the most part, in my three letters to him, one dated 18th of February, 1869, and the other two dated 20th of same month, and his letter to me of 20th February, 1869. I will not refer to them to further than to say that they were in no wise unfriendly. They concern Mr. Moore and myself alone. The letters are in Mr. Moore's possession, and he may give them to the public if he chooses. I shall not object to the publication.

Was Mr. Carnahan a Candidate?

The question has often been asked, were you a candidate for re-appointment? In reply to that question I have to say, that if the office had been tendered to me, it would have been accepted, and I knew that my name would be before the President and Attorney General. But it is not true, as has been publicly alleged in this city, that I made any, the slightest effort to obtain a re-appointment. I never asked either Senator or any member of Congress to recommend me. No man in Pennsylvania or elsewhere can say that I solicited his influence in my behalf. The question of reappointment was never mentioned by me either to the President or Attorney General, nor by any one in my presence or at my instance. I am, however, well aware of the fact that many political and personal friends did recommend me for reappointment.

If I had been seeking some other office, I should, of course, have solicited Congressional influence and indorsement, and been thankful for it, if accorded. But having been in office nearly nine years, I concluded that I must have a personal, official, professional and political character and reputation, good or bad, well known in Washington, and that I ought to stand on it, and be judged, or without support from any other quarter. I was certainly willing to so stand, and be so judged.

In closing this communication, it is simple justice to add that my successor, Mr. Swope, had no part or agency in the political fraud practiced on the President and Attorney General as above described. I have known him for years as a gentleman and lawyer—as a man of high character, incapable of a mean or unworthy act. Nor have I any reason to believe that either the Senator or any member of Congress acted otherwise than in good faith and with honest intention, on what they were induced to believe as reliable evidence, in giving credit and currency to a miserable slander. I have published this statement solely for my own vindication, with no purpose of attacking any person and with no malice against any one.

R. B. CARNAHAN.

THE hopes entertained during the summer and fall of an increased sugar supply from Tennessee have been, in a large measure, disappointed, and it is conceded that the deficiency between our production and the increased consumption cannot be supplied. The diminished production of Cuba gives some new energy to the Louisiana planters; but, while the crops may be annually augmented, the Pacific slope will be compelled to depend upon the Sandwich Islands, and the Atlantic States upon Cuba, Porto Rico and Brazil for supply. The total consumption of the country last year was 567,000 tons of cane sugar, of which only 270,000 tons are credited to our own production. Eighty-five per cent. of the supply was from Cuba alone; and, as so much cane sugar will be required for next season, and the Cuban crop is reduced below 350

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 10, 1870.

The continued ease in money has little effect in stimulating business, but the prospects are only for a good spring trade. There may not be a large trade until there is established a more normal condition in the relative value of the paper currency to gold. There are still many articles of consumption that look too high, but it must be considered that we are not to have as low prices in many articles as we had before the war, until the increased taxation which the war has inflicted, is lessened. That will require many years of patience and economy to mitigate.

The Legal Tender decision of the Supreme Court does not meet with universal satisfaction in financial circles in New York. Little or no objection is raised against the equity or constitutionality of the argument and conclusions of the Chief Justice; but the decision bears somewhat hardly in quarters where obligations will now be required to be paid in specie instead of currency, as for the last eight years, and there is consequently a desire to evade, by some means, the results of the decision. We understand that the feeling is likely to find expression in the introduction of a bill in Congress which will afford an opportunity for instituting a test case before a full court; it is being hoped that the Supreme Court may, as time advances, render a decision qualifying the effects of that delivered by Judge Chase. Judging from the indications this morning, there is likely to be important action in the Congress hearing upon this question. It will not be the fault of New York influences if the issue be not raised as to the power of the Supreme Court to pronounce upon the legislation of Congress.

—Government bonds look weak and dull to-day, and prices are again materially off. There is no good deal of uneasiness on the part of heavy dealers to take bonds at present prices. The uncertainty as to the course of the gold premium induces a good deal of holding back on the part of buyers.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York as follows:

	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Adv. Dec.
Gold	1395	1395	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115	115	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113	113	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111	111	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111¾	111¾	
U. S. Bonds, new issue, '65	111¾	111¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	112¾	112¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	112¾	112¾	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾	
U. S. Currency	111¾	111¾	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, gives the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 10, 1870.	10	10:30	11	12	1	2	3	4	10
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
New York Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	122¾		122		122				122
Michigan Southern	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Illinois Central	132		132		132				132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Rock Island	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
St. Paul	71¾	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
St. Paul, preferred	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Toledo and Wabash	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Toledo and Wabash, preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Fort Wayne	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	92	92
Chicago and Alton	148		148		148				148
Ohio and Mississippi	34		34		34				34
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Pacific Mail	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Adams Express	64¾		64¾		64¾				64¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	64		64		64				64
American M. U. Express	32¾		32¾		32¾				32¾
United States Express	51		51		51				51
Merchants' Union Express Gold									
Gold	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Tusr.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾		¼
Erie	23¾	24¾	¼	
Hudson	130	130		
Reading	97¾	97¾		
Mich. Central	121	122	¼	
Mich. S. and N. I.	86¼	86¼		
Illinois Central	132	132		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾		
Chicago and North W.	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾		
Rock Island	101¾	101¾		
St. Paul	71¾	72	¼	
Do. preferred	87	87		
Tol. and Wabash	29¾	29¾		
Do. preferred	67	67		
Fort Wayne	90¾	91	¼	
Chicago and Alton	148	148		
Ohio and Miss.	33¾	34	¼	
Pacific Mail	64	64		
Adams Express	64¾	64¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	64	64		
American M. U. Express	32¾	32¾		
United States Express	51	51		
Gold	139½	139½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission, for cash or on the regular time terms as the New York Boards, all Government bonds, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, February 10, 1870. }

There was a moderate amount of business doing to-day in many branches of trade. The country roads are now in pretty good order for bringing to market produce, and taking away in return various kinds of city merchandise. A great many sleds arrived to-day with grain, dressed hogs, &c. We have no change of consequence to note in prices since our last, and quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote choice to extra in fair demand at $3 00@3 75. Poor and mixed are nominal in price, ranging from $2 50 up to $2 75 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₩ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Good roll sells at 26c, and prime at 30@32c ₩ lb. Common and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BRANS—The receipts are good and the market dull and nominally $2 00@2 50 ₩ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 18@18½c ₩ lb; bacon shoulders at 13½@14c; S. C. shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 16c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c; lard in tierces 16@16½c; lard in buckets 17@17½c; lard in kegs 17½@17¾c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 19c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

BEANS—The market is firm with sales reported at from 180@185c ₩ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with fair stocks for the season. We quote Western Reserve at 18@19c; Factory 18@19c; and New York Goshen at 19@20c ₩ lb. Limburger 16@17c, and Swiss 17@20c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull, as there is but a light demand. Common and inferior apples and peaches selling at nominal prices. We quote good to choice dried apples at 5@6c; peaches, halves, and quarters, 12@13c; do halves, and 9@10c ₩ lb; pared. Blackberries 9c ₩ lb, and pitted cherries 20c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $3 50@4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Holders are firmer at 20c per dozen for warranted fresh. The demand is fair, with a slight in-flow of in the receipts.

HAY—The receipts by country wagons light, with sales at $16@23 ₩ ton, as to quality. Baled timothy from store $18@20.

DRESSED HOGS—Were coming into market quite freely this morning on sleds. In the Diamond market sales in a small way at $10 25@ 11 25 ₩ cwt. At wholesale they would not bear recommended these rates.

HOMINY—Sales at 2½@3c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales from $10 to $11 ₩ ton.

LIME—We quote at Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 05@1 12 and No 2 at 90c ₩ gallon.

ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3, and fair to good quoted at $2 25@ 2 50 ₩ barrel.

POTATOES—Market dull at 50@55c ₩ bushel from store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens are scarce with a good demand selling at 9c ₩ dressed turkeys, 10c, and ducks 12c, and geese 10c. Live chickens by the coop 6c a pair.

SEED—Clover seed is more active at $4 00@ 4 25 in lots, and $4 50 in a retail way. Timothy seed is firm at $1 75@2 00 ₩ bushel. Flax seed quoted nominally at $1 60@1 65 ₩ bushel.

HONEY—Sales at 50@60 ₩ gal, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is but a light trade doing in flour. The market is quiet, with plenty in store for the demand. Low grades are scarce. There is at present considerable competition for the trade between Western and Eastern millers, and in regard to prices there is but little difference between the two. We quote as follows: Superfine white winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₩ barrel. Common grades continue in active request, and are held at $4 50@5 00 ₩ barrel. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 00@3 25 ₩ cwt. We quote prime to choice spring wheat at $1 60@1 65 ₩ bushel, and scarce. Rye flour $5 00.

GRAIN—We quote good to choice red winter wheat at 147@150c ₩ bu. Ear corn, from first hands is nominally 70@75c. Rye is firmer, and a moderate article will command 70c, easy; in time demand and more. Oats on the track are dull at 50@52c. We quote nominally spring barley at 90@95c, and malt at $1 30@1 35 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 00; common rectified $1 06, and proof rectified $1 10 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, February 11, 1870. }

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday was as inactive as ever, and prices were weak. Buyers can hardly ever come up to holders' rates. The two parties cannot agree on terms. Spot is quoted at 32c, and for February (weight oil) 29½ is bid and for ginged 28½c is bid. March 16 is quoted at 30c, and lines from April to August 31c is the nominal price.

CRUDE OIL—There is nothing new to report in crude oil. The market continues quiet with an occasional sale of spot or February at 15c. For S. O. to July 15c is also the price at which it could be had, but it don't seem wanted. Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 15c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 10.—Closing on 9th: Petroleum dull in bulk in moderate inquiry at about previous prices. Sales 1,000 bbls at 30½c, and asked at easier figures and a limited demand. Sales 3,500 bbls at 30½c; 1,000 bbls at 31c. Rumored that 1,500 for March, April and May on private terms. Philadelphia delivery market quiet and rather weak; sales of 1,200 bbls refined S W at 29½@29½c; 1,000 bbls do March at 30c.

OIL CITY, February 10, 11 A. M.—Market on lower creek is quiet and firm, and 12 @ 60 would buy 15 @ 20 and hold change hands. 1 at 84 70 is firmly asked; 84 50@5 here.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Market quiet but steady; prices nominal at 31 @.

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—Market quiet but firm. We quote the range nominally at $4 60.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at 31 @32 and 30 at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 10.—Market firm; off-string 34, and 31 @ 32 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—Rather more doing and prices firmer. Parties are offering 31c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Market quiet and steady at 31 @ 31½ for crude; 32 @ 32½ for refined.

NEW YORK, February 10, 2:45 P. M.—Market quiet and steady; prices nominal at 31 @ 32 for crude, and 32½@33c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 10, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and steady at 31 @ 32.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1:30 P. M.—Crude 31½c, and refined 32½c asked. Market dull. Meeting of the petroleum trade at two o'clock to-day.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 10, 1:05 P. M.—Market very quiet, and prices nominal. No transactions and no bids or offers. Nominally $4 65@4 70.

TITUSVILLE, February 10, 12:05 P. M.—Market dull and declining. No transactions and no bids or offers. Nominally $4 65@4 70.

OIL CITY, February 10, 11:30 A. M.—Market opens dull at a slight decline in prices. 1,000 bbls on creek, and 84 90@5 00 Oil City delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 11:30 A. M.—Market opens quiet, with a slight decline in prices. About 31 @32 @.

NEW YORK, February 10, 11:15 A. M.—Crude 30½@31c; refined spot 32½@32¾c, and March and June 32½c. Market dull but steady.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 11:15 A. M.—Market opens very quiet, and little or no disposition shown to trade. There is little or no change in case on futures. February, however, is steady and firm at 29c; weights 30 @ 30½c. Barrels for March and April, 30c. Crude 15½@16c, and nominal.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 10, 8:00 P. M.—Market very quiet and weak. Sales 1,000 bbls at 31 @ 32 offered, but held at 34 @.. No disposition to sell.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 10, 2:30 P. M.—Market excited and selling at 31 @32 @ 33 on spot; 29 offered, but held at 34 @. No disposition to sell.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 5:30 P. M.—Market excited and selling at 31 @32 @ 33 on spot; 29 offered, but held at 34 @. No disposition to sell.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 10, 5:30 P. M.—Market excited and selling at 31 @32 @ 33 on spot; 29 offered, but held at 34 @. No disposition to sell.

Wool in Washington County, Pa.

THE Washington Reporter says we understand that there is a considerable portion of the wool crop of this county still in the hands of the farmers. A number of these will, we are told, hold, believing that the new market unless they can receive more than the current price—forty-five cents. During the past week there has been some briskness in the demand, and we have heard of a considerable number of sales. One fifteen hundred of wool was brought into town, mostly purchased by Major Morgan. We believe the price has not materially increased.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 10, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and ½c lower at 87c for No 1 and 80c @ 87c for No 2, closing at 86@87c for No 2 this afternoon No 2 freely offered at 87c; cash and seller February; 88@88½c seller March.

CORN—Dull and easier at 69½@69¾c for No 2, and 68@ 68½c for grade, closing dull at 68c bidder this afternoon No 2 nominally 70c.

OATS—Quiet at 51@51½c for No 2.

RYE—Dull, ranging at 70@81 @.

BARLEY—Dull, ranging at 70@81 @.

HOGS—Steady at 9 25@9 50.

PORK—Dull and lower; sold early in the day at $16 25@ 16 30 seller February, and $16 30@16 35 seller March; closing at $16 25 seller February, and $16 30 seller March. Meeting of the packers this afternoon. Sales reported at $16 25@16 30 seller February, and $16 30@16 35 seller March. Shortly after the meeting the market became weak and declined 5c, closing at $16 20 seller February, and $16 25 seller March. Sales reported at $16 20@16 25 seller February, and $16 25 seller March.

LARD—Dull and lower at 10 @10 05 for cash, and $10 05@10 10 seller February, closing at $10 05 seller February, and $10 10 seller March.

BULK MEATS—Dull and lower; sold early in the day at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, and 11½@11¾c for short ribs, closing at 7½c for shoulders, and 11½c for short ribs. Sales reported at 7½c for shoulders, and 11½@11¾c for short ribs.

BULK MEATS—Dull and lower; sold early in the day at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, and 11½@11¾c for short ribs, closing at 7½c for shoulders, and 11½c for short ribs. Sales reported at 7½c for shoulders, and 11½@11¾c for short ribs.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 91c.

GOLD MARKET.

Heavy and lower; opened at 139½, and closed at 139¾ @140. Clearances, $900,000.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade easier and dull. Coupons '81 117¾@118; do '62 @ 113¾@114; do '64 @ 111¾@112; do '65 @ 111¾@112; do '65, new 111¾@112; do '67 @ 112¾@113; do '68 @ 112¾@113¾; 10-40s @ 112¾@113; Currency 111¾@112. Money bought $10,000 at 112½@112¾ on one lot. The bids were nearly $5,000,000.

STATE BONDS

Firm, except new Virginia, which is weak. Missouri 6s 90½; Tennessee 6s, old 70½@71; do new 69½@70; do 5s 60; North Carolina 6s new 30½@ 31; do 6s old 20.

STOCKS.

The railway market at the close did not sustain the best prices of the afternoon, a reaction following the sharp advance of the day. The market, however, is very strong. Miscellaneous shares quiet and lower.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 56; Cumberland 34½; Western Union Telegraph 81½; Quicksilver 19½; do preferred 45; Pacific Mail 64; Atlantic Express 66; Wells Fargo 64½; American 32½; United States 50½; Merchants' Union 13½; New York Central 107¾; Erie 23½; do preferred 84; Harlem 130; Hudson River 129½; Reading 97¾; Michigan Central 122; Lake Shore 86; Illinois Central 132; Pittsburgh 90; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 86¾; Rock Island 102; Ft. Wayne 91; Pan. 71; do preferred 86¾; Wabash 29¾; do preferred 67; Fort Wayne 91; Terre Haute 32; do preferred 60; Chicago and Alton 34; do preferred 148; Cleveland and Toledo 118; Cleveland and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 19; Burlington 100; Quincy 98.

MINING SHARES

Boston prices—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 9; Hancock 20; Pewabic 34; Quincy 86; Schoolcraft 8; Tremont 30; Trimountain 31; Winthrop 5.

Bank clearings—gold $6,129,934; currency, $7,208,876; general balances, $6,274,474.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 10.—Wheat—Amber sold at dinner rates; extra white at 91 @ 93; No 1 do $1 01; regular red at 87 @ 88; weights 88 @ 89c. Barley 75@ 80 @ cental. Corn or seed very steady at 95 @ 96. Dressed hogs scarce at $9 @9 75.

[BY PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. —P. R. R. Lessee.

Shoenberger, B & co, 2 cars limestone; Davis, C & co, 11 cars do; Hussey, Wells & co, 2 cars do; Lewis & Gedney & C, 15 reams sk paper; Wm Barker, Jr & co, 8 skds do; Lewis, J & co, 1 do; Bidwell & co, 1 do; Rhoden, B, 3 bxs cheese; R D Clark & co, 20 do do; Dilworth, Harper & co, 1 pkg mdse; Lyon & Shorb, 1 do; Lamb, J, 2 cars apples; Little & B, 1 boiler, 1 engine and 1 tank; Pettit, J & co, 1 pkg mdse; Kuhn, Idle & co, 300 bbls flour; B L Fahnestock & co, 7 bbls 1 pkg do; Hood & Hay, 1 pkg do; Hood, Wm, 1 do; Dilworth, Harper & co, 1 pkg mdse; Hood & Hay, 1 pkg do; Hood, J, 1 pkg do; Hood, Wm, 1 pkg do; Hood, Wm & co, 1 pkg do; Hood, W C Hopper, 1 car w lumber; Meanor & H, 1 bbl whisky; Hood, J, 1 pkg mdse; Hood & Hay, 1 pkg do; Hood, Wm, 1 pkg do; Hood, W C Hopper

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Arters, James, Buchanan, Pa.	
Battesby, A., Allisance, Ohio.	
Egan, Mary, Cumminaugh, Pa.	
Kennedy, John, Cincinnati, Ohio.	
Kelly, Kate, Buchanan, Pa.	
Kellent, T. B., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Logan, Mr., Parnassus, Pa.	
Perrine, Sallie, Mansfield Valley, Pa.	
Wayne, Albert, Buchanan, Pa.	

THE WATCHHOUSE OFFICE.—The day officers at the Mayor's office find it quite pleasant to preside over the watchhouse office.

HORSE KILLED.—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Hugus was accidentally killed yesterday by falling on the Greensburg pike.

THE PAVEMENTS.—The pavements are in a very slippery condition, and citizens would benefit the public by scattering ashes in front of their residences.

IN accordance with Mayor Brush's orders no two policemen on one beat are allowed to stop and converse with each other, either on the corner or at any point on the beat.

APPOINTMENT.—Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburgh Lodge No. 189 Knights of Pythias, has been appointed D. D. G. C., of this district in place of J. R. Williams, who has been elected an officer of the Grand Lodge.

TOO AFFECTIONATE.—Mayor Brush yesterday fined one Jerry Reilly five dollars, and in default sent him to jail for five days, for displaying too much affection for a married woman at the Union Depot.

ABANDONED.—Satisfied that Mayor Brush is determined to break up the faro banks, the proprietor of one of these establishments, and a very fashionable one too, in the lower part of the city, has abandoned it and gone to Chicago.

TO BE REMOVED.—The police dial in the Seventeenth ward is to be removed to the Station House on Forty-third street, when the wires of the alarm telegraph are extended to the building. That will be done as soon as the weather opens.

VISITATION.—M. P. G. M. C. F. Knap and the grand officers of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania will pay a visit to Mount Moriah Council, No. 2, on Monday evening, February 21st, for the purpose of exemplifying the work.

A PROSPEROUS LODGE.—Nine candidates were initiated as members of Fidelia Lodge, No. 415, I. O. of O. F., on Monday evening last, and the Greenkind of reminders of the order were very impressively performed by the officers.

A MIGHTY CITY.—Pittsburgh is spoken of abroad as being a "mighty city, paying her Mayor a salary of $17,700 per year." The figures were taken from a cotemporary. True, Pittsburgh is mighty, but then the salary of the Mayor does not reach that sum by about $16,000.

A BREAK.—A leak in the water main has created quite an excavation on Smithfield street, at the intersection of Fourth avenue. Street Commissioner Hunter has placed a barricade around the hole, and will repair the same as soon as possible.

THE LATE BANK SWINDLE.—It is stated that a clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of Messrs. Catherwood & Co., the parties who succeeded in "duping" the Second and Third National Banks of this city to the amount of $5,700 some time ago. We may be enabled to give more facts concerning the matter shortly.

SOCIAL RE-UNION.—The social re-union of the members of Herbert Lodge, No. 474, I. O. of O. F., will take place on Thursday evening, February 24th, at Lafayette Hall, in place of the Eleventh ward school house. Addresses will be delivered by a number of the leading men of the order.

THE OIL FIRE ON TUESDAY.—The loss by the fire at Patterson, Nehouse & Co.'s oil refinery, Thirty-third street, on Tuesday morning, will not exceed $100. The fire originated by the packing of the manhead in a small still blew out. Only a few barrels of tar were consumed.

LAST FALL the various passenger railway companies purchased, at a large cost, patent snow plows, to clean the tracks after snow storms, but they have been used very little. Yesterday the snow which fell on the previous day, melted away itself, and required no plows or anything else to clean the tracks.

DISMISSED.—Amarlah Hendrickson was before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday on a charge of false pretenses preferred by Frederick Leber, who alleged that the defendant obtained a pair of boots from Jacob Bauer & Co., by representing that he had $200 in bank. For want of sufficient evidence the case was dismissed.

SURVEYING.—As soon as the weather permits the "field corps" of the Survey Department will commence operations in the new districts. As their is considerable work to be done, there is no doubt but that the survey appropriation of $18,000—will be exhausted long before the close of the year. The salaries will consume the greatest portion of the appropriation.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Knights of Pythias will celebrate the anniversary of the institution of the order in this city, by a grand re-union on the occasion of the dedication of their beatiful hall in Maltby's building, Fifth avenue, on Friday evening, March 4th, 1870. This new hall will be thrown open for the inspection of our citizens on the 1st of March.

LIBEL SUITS—Dr. L. C. Hall has entered suits in the civil courts against the *Gazette* and *Leader* for damages sustained by the publication of alleged libellous matters concerning his reputation. The papers in question publish an account, not long since, of "The Child Marriage Case," in which the name of Dr. Hall was mentioned, as he alleges, to his injury. The Doctor has an office on Grant street.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Connellsville Railroad Company are preparing to-day a double track or siding from Frankston Station to Glenwood—about two miles. This has been found necessary in order to accommodate the largely increasing freight and passenger travel on the road. The bed is being placed in order and the rails will be laid as soon as the grade is arranged.

REFORMED SYNOD.—The District Synod of the Reformed Church, comprising the classis of Westmoreland, St. Paul's, Clear on, and West New York, will convene in Grace Reform d Church, Pittsburgh, this evening at seven o'clock. We understand that the Rev. Dr. Hacke, of Greensburg, Pa., an eminent divine, will preside. The Synod will be opened with a sermon, and itssessions continued for some days.

GAMBLING HOUSES.—Mayor Brush will return the informations against certain persons for keeping gambling houses, the opinions of many persons to the contrary notwithstanding and will not, as they predict, "let up" in his determination to break up all faro banks reported to him. There is sufficient evidence to hold the accused, and it remains for the Grand Jury to say whether the evidence is sufficient evidence to warrant the same.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—Messrs. Randolph & Suppes, produce commission merchants, have now in store at the "Star Front," 37 Liberty street, produce of all kinds, which retail dealers should secure without delay. Messrs. R. & S. receive and sell all kin ds of country produce, and solicit order from city and country, which will be promptly filled. Producers desiring to dispose of their stock will find these gentlemen prompt in their returns.

HORSE AND WAGON RETURNED.—Some days since we stated that a horse and wagon were stolen from the premises of Mr. R. D. Cochran, on the New Brighton turnpike, McClure township. The thieves also took with them several sets of harness, buffalo and carriage robes, a horse cover and saddle, besides a trunk containing clothing and other articles. The horse and wagon were found in Mr. Cochran's stable, on Wednesday morning, having been mysteriously placed there during the night previous. The other goods were not returned.

WHAT THE CITY MIGHT HAVE HAD.—Had the ordinance creating the Inspector of public buildings passed the Councils a couple of years ago, the city would have been benefited considerably thereby, because in that time more large and costly buildings have been put up in the city than ever before in the same brief period. We will not attempt to enumerate these buildings. All the inspector has to do is to pass along Fourth avenue, Wood street, Penn street, several other of our most prominent thoroughfares, and in none of which will be seen buildings which are an ornament to any city.

ODD FELLOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION NO. 1.—The members of this association, which belongs to Allegheny Lodge, No. 1, numbers hundred members, and its object is to provide and take care of the families of deceased members. Admission fees ranging from one to six dollars, according to age, are charged, followed by small yearly dues, and special contributions on the death of a member. The association is managed by a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and seven directors, elected annually. It is an eminently worthy institution.

PLYMOUTH FAIR.—A lively contest is going on at the Plymouth Church fair, between A. T. Pourbett, County Superintendent, and C. J. Buckey, City Superintendent of Common Schools, for a gold watch. It is hard to tell at present who will be the *lucky* man, but from the name we would be surprised if the watch will turn out to be Lucky. Another contest is going on among the Principals of the schools for a watch for the popular man. I. N. Stephenson, Principal of the Grant sub-district, seems to be ahead.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The excursion on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Wednesday, we are informed, was for the purpose of testing the new automatic "buffer" and coupling of Mr. Miller, of New York, introduced on three cars lately built for the company by Jackson & Sharp, of Wilmington, Del., a description of which appeared in our paper some days ago. The excursionists also listened to examining the new bridge at Oil City, and various other matters will be considered action by the officials who make up the excursion.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—The Police Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon at two o'clock, when Clerk Patterson will place before them several samples of cloth for police uniforms. As soon as the Committee decide on the cloth the contracts for the new uniforms will be awarded. They are also other little matters to bring before the Committee, sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents worth of clothing is allowed each man per year which for one hundred and seventy men will make over $9,000. It has been suggested that the men be paid $2 per day and be required to provide their own uniform, same as the police of Allegheny. Besides being a saving to the city, it would make the officers more careful of their clothing.

Railroad Opening—A Direct Route to Buffalo, New York.

An Associated Press telegram from Oil City last evening says: The officers and directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and a number of the leading merchants of Pittsburgh arrived here to-day, crossing their new bridge over the Allegheny river at the place, connecting with the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and forming a direct connection between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, New York. The officers and directors of the latter road join the party of Oil City and make an excursion over both roads.

LAWRENCE HOSE COMPANY.

The Company Not disbanded—In Service Again.

Mr. J. V. Hammer, Vice President of the Lawrence Hose Company, called at our office yesterday and requested us to give place to the following statement: On Monday evening the members of the company met at their house on Forty-first street, and having been previously informed that the Councils had passed the Paid Fire Department bill, determined to dispose of their hose carriage, in order to prevent the city from taking it, as contemplated in the sixth section of the act. The hose carriage and horse, worth about $1,000, was purchased by individual subscriptions both by citizens of Lawrenceville and members of the company, and although in favor of the paid fire department, they had no notion of allowing the city to take their property without any remuneration therefor. A resolution was adopted to sell the carriage and horse, and a committee was appointed to hand it over to Mr. P. Weisenberger. The company did not disband, neither did they go out of service or anything of the kind. They were ready at any time to send forty five men with nine hundred feet of hose, which belongs to the city to any fire in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth or Seventeenth wards, but they merely disposed of their property to prevent its absorption by the city. Yesterday night another meeting of the Company was held and the correct relation of Councils having been reported, a resolution was adopted rescinding the resolution authorizing the sale of the carriage and horse. It was then placed in the house, and the committee of the Company being ready to answer any call from the Chief Engineer, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Hare, The Committee appointed by the Fire Engine and Hose Committee to investigate the matter of disbanding the officers of the Lawrence Company on Monday next when the above facts will be laid before them.

The Company numbers one hundred and seventy, six of which can be called actual members. The city owns nothing but the hose, the members owning the horse, carriage and house. They have an efficient board of directors and the following officers: President—Henry Smith; Foreman—James H. Shoap; Vice President—J. Hammer. The latter gentleman asserts that the dispatch sent to the alarm office Monday night did not say the Company had disbanded but merely that they were out of service. We are glad to be able to place the members of the Company in the proper light.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

Directors and Officers of the P. C. and St. L. Railway Chosen.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, (Pan Handle route,) held its annual election for Directors at Steubenville, on Tuesday, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Directors—John Work Garrett, Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; D. S. Gray, H. J. Jewett and William Dennison, Columbus, O.; George W. Adams, Dresden, Ohio, and Chauncey Dewey, Cadiz, Ohio.

The two important accessions to the Board are Governor Dennison and D. L. Gray, whose long experience and commanding position on the road will make him felt in the Board.

Mr. Justin L. Morrill, who has for many years filled the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, resigned the former office, and Mr. Charles Hallowell was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Morrill was first elected Secretary of the "Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company" in 1851, without his solicitation or knowledge, in a short time afterward he was honored with the position of Treasurer, also solicited, and has been re-elected to those offices annually ever since. The Governor accepted the resignation was reluctantly reported as follows:

"The undersigned, who has served for nineteen years of Mr. Morrill's official term, deserves more than a mere formal notice. His long service, his ability, fidelity and skill, confirmed; his integrity, industry and attention to the duties of his position, have ever given and meets with our hearty approval. We regret the necessity that induces him to resign the office he has so long filled, and in recommending the acceptance of his resignation, we tender him our endorsement of his entire official and personal action, on behalf of the Company, and ask that this report be entered on the minutes of our proceedings. Unanimously agreed to."

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway has become so large a road, and the business so diversified, that it is thought that it was impossible for any one man to perform the duties of both offices. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: President, Hon. T. L. Jewett; Vice President, H. H. Jewett; Charles Hallowell; Treasurer, J. G. Morris; Auditor, A. J. McDowell.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending February 8, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Lee, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 99,549—Washing Machine; E. F Telleman, Sellersville.

No. 99,574—Working Scrap and other Iron; George W. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 99,581—Fire Place Grate; G. H. McElevey, New Castle.

No. 99,588—Manufacture of Iron and Granulating the same; Wm. H. Perry, Sharon.

No. 99,608—Composition or Filling for Crack Painters. John W. Tully, Delano.

No. 99,626—Machine for Bending Rake Teeth; Columbus Coleman, Allegheny City.

No. 99,648—Rib Cock; Joseph H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,650—Angle Valve Cock; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,651—Globe Valve Cock; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,652—Check Valve Cock; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,653—Valve Cocks, made of Iron and subsequently annealed; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,678—Antedated January 31st, 1870—Railway Chair; Jacob F. Hunkeman, Allegheny, assignor to himself, Wm. M. Claney, J. A. Miller and James T. Buatt, same place.

No. 99,719—Harrow; Henry Shirk and Cyrus Shirk, Lebanon.

No. 99,740—Clip for Harness; Chas. M. Tripp, Pittsburgh.

Reissues—No. 3,823—Stop Valve; Joseph H. Davis, Allegheny City; patent No. 85,28; dated December 29th, 1868.

Church Notes.

Hazelwood, the Fourteenth ward, has now two Church buildings—the Christian Chapel, completed, and in which services are regularly held by Mr. Hallman, pastor, and the Presbyterian, on Lindon street, which is approaching completion. The congregation at present worship in the public school house, and have no regular minister. Father Mullen, of Allegheny, has charge of the congregation at present. The Catholics hold services regularly in the Seminary at Glenwood, and early in the spring will commence the erection of a church on Second avenue, some church edifice, school house and parsonage. Rev. Father Wall has charge of the affairs of the church in the locality.

The Episcopalians in the vicinity are moving in Christ's matters, and have commenced to hold services on Sunday afternoon, in the public school house, at Hazelwood. Sunday week ago Rev. Mr. Schaefer, and in connection finding announced that service would be held there for once a month or oftener. There are several very influential Episcopalians residing in the locality, and it is probable that they will erect a chapel during the coming summer is contemplated. A lot has already been secured, and if the remarks of some of the enterprising members of the denomination to take it in hand and make it a success.

A Methodist Church and Sabbath School is held at 2:30 p. m. every Sabbath. Many residents of Hazelwood are regular attendants. Rev. Mr. Sutton is the pastor. The Church and Sabbath School are both in a very flourishing condition.

Pennsylvania Reserve Association—Another Meeting Last Evening.

An adjourned meeting of the members of Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held last evening, at the office of Swearingen & McCandless, Fourth avenue.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Rules reported progress and were continued.

On motion A. S. McIlwayne, Charles Barnes and Alex Murdoch were appointed a Committee to procure rooms for the meetings of the Association.

On motion of Hartley Howard, the yearly dues of members were fixed at fifty cents.

On motion adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

Fifteen common cases disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday morning in all the business that transpired at the office during the day.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville

FINED FOR ABUSING AN OFFICER.

John McCarty, who was charged with abusing an officer in Lawrenceville on the 23d of January last, had a hearing yesterday afternoon and was fined $10 and costs, which he paid.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

A man named James Braddock purchased a pair of hob-nailed boots, about two weeks ago, from James Murphy, whose establishment is on Grant street. Braddock is employed in a rolling mill on the South side, and on Wednesday while engaged at his work one of the boots was burnt. In the evening he took it back to Mr. Murphy to have it repaired, telling him that the leather had been good the boot wouldn't have needed mending. Murphy seized the boot and dealt him a fearful blow with it over the head, cutting through the leather to the skull. An information against Murphy for aggravated assault and battery was made before Alderman McMaster yesterday morning. The accused was arrested, and waived a hearing for Court.

[Before Alderman Gripp.

A FIGHT.

Thomas Even and John Feising, both employes on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, got into an altercation yesterday morning while at their employment, and, as was alleged before the above magistrate, on oath of James Even, Feising struck him on the head with his fist, and then by the throat. He did declare that he had a pistol and would bring it into requisition. The police are looking for Feising.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Henry Moore came before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and made information charging John Wall, a grocery keeper in the Twelfth ward, with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Maggie Mitchell performed the character of "Lorie, the Tiny Belle of the Canton," last evening, to a large and fashionable audience. The play is one of those peculiarly interesting German dramas of a domestic character that never fail to interest an audience, and the character of "Lorie" is, of course, its most attractive feature. Miss Mitchell achieved great success last evening, and added largely to her list of admirers by her performance. This evening she will have a benefit, when Miss Mitchell will appear in a crowded audience will surely be present.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The attendance last evening was very large number of visitors yesterday and last evening, and everybody was gratified with their call. The Museum is now certainly one of the most attractive resorts in the city.

PLYMOUTH FAIR.—The tableaux vivants by the ladies of the Plymouth Church will be given this evening at the City Hall Fair for the last time. The Fair closes to-morrow evening with a sale of all articles not disposed of previous to that time.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Hockheimer vs. Vogel & Walter, reported yesterday, the jury found for the defendants.

Jos. W. Lynch vs. the owners of the steamboat Eagle. Action to recover damages to a hull, run into by defendant's boat. Verdict for the defendants.

Alonzo Stanley, by his next friend, James Rowland, vs. Edward Holman. Action to recover damages sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendant. The plaintiff is a young man, about nineteen years of age, and the defendant is the owner of a lot on the corner of Carson and Fourteenth streets, in Birmingham. Last spring the defendant made an excavation for a building, taking the dirt out from under the sidewalk on Fourteenth street, for the purpose of constructing a vault. On the night of the 5th of May, the plaintiff, with other young men, were together, and had drunk three glasses of ale each. As late as ten or eleven o'clock they repaired to a churchyard in the neighborhood for a wrestling match. After wrestling a few minutes, Stanley ran away, pursued by one of the other young men, who overtook and caught him, but soon let him go again. He continued to run, and in running down Fourteenth street, fell into an excavation, about eight feet deep. He stated that there was no barricade, no light, and nothing to guard against the accident, or warn him of the danger. His right knee was so injured as to necessitate the amputation, and broke his left leg. He cried for help, but it was so dark that a lantern had to be used to see if he got him out. After lying some hours in a doctor's office, he was conveyed to the Homeopathic Hospital, in this city, where he laid for six months. An effort was made to save the leg, but it was finally amputated above the knee. The testimony is, that the excavation was properly protected on the outside, and that the defendant, in order to escape from his pursuing companion, cut across the lot from the rear, and thus fell into the cellar. It is also proved that he was under the influence of liquor, did not exercise the proper prudence and caution, and was actually a trespasser upon the lot; and further, that the defendant, as owner, was not responsible for the injuries, because the excavation was being made by a contractor, and the work was still in his hands. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 345 Keetzley vs. Jacoby.
No. 98, Hessinger vs. Patton's exr.
No. 214, Carline vs Campbell et ux.
No. 264 Schmidt vs. Emery Bros.
No. 260, Swaney vs. Gordon.
No. 240, Hebler vs. Kichel.
No. 184, Kennedy, et. al. vs. Dilthridge.
No. 218, Steen v. Gilmare.
No. 342, Jenkins vs. McClaren.
No. 356, Martin vs. Gibson.
No. 357, Leckey vs. Chapman

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of Col. J. McK. Snodgrass vs. Dr. Hill's executors, reported yesterday, is still on trial. The plaintiff closed his testimony yesterday and the case will be submitted to the jury today.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Weisenberger vs. Bates drags along in this Court. The testimony has not yet been concluded.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 151, Sackrell et Johnston, use, vs. Cook et al.
No. 110, Citizens Oil Ref. Co. vs. Dilworth et al.
No. 156, Kreiling et ux. vs. Baker et al.
No. 98, Weisenberger et al. vs. Bates.
No. 161, Gallagher vs. Sweeny.
No. 131, Church vs. Church, Jr., Hoag.
No. 140, Steamer Wild Cat vs. steamer Whale.
No. 166, Smith vs. Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Co.
No. 123, Harrison vs. Brereton & Wilkins.
No. 145, Lewis vs. Johnson et al.

An Important Project.

We understand the Managers of the Allegheny Cemetery contemplate the purchase of Fifth Presbyterian grave yard, on the Greensburg pike, adjoining St. Mary's Cemetery, the coming spring. It will be recollected that not long since the corporators of the Cemetery effected an arrangement with the trustees of St. Mary's Cemetery for a strip of their ground for an entrance to the Cemetery, a handsome gateway was erected, and a house built for a watchman. The Presbyterian graveyard, which comprises an area of eight acres, adjoins St. Mary's Cemetery, with a lane intervening, and the purchase will make a beautiful addition to the Cemetery, in case, as is contemplated, the roadway is removed to the other side of the Presbyterian grave yard. The matter has not yet been formally introduced to the lot owners in the Presbyterian grave yard, but we understand will be in the spring, when lots in the Cemetery will be presented for those holding lots in the old grave yard.

Seizure of Veal

Yesterday morning Meat Inspector Thomas Lindsay seized two calves in East Liberty. Unless the owner can show good cause, that is was impossible for any one man to perform the duties of both offices. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: President, Hon. T. L. Jewett; Vice President, H. H. Jewett; Charles Hallowell; Treasurer, J. G. Morris; Auditor, A. J. McDowell.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending February 8, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Lee, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 99,549—Washing Machine; E. F Telleman, Sellersville.

No. 99,574—Working Scrap and other Iron; George W. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 99,581—Fire Place Grate; G. H. McElevey, New Castle.

No. 99,588—Manufacture of Iron and Granulating the same; Wm. H. Perry, Sharon.

No. 99,608—Composition or Filling for Crack Painters. John W. Tully, Delano.

No. 99,626—Machine for Bending Rake Teeth; Columbus Coleman, Allegheny City.

No. 99,648—Rib Cock; Joseph H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,650—Angle Valve Cock; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,651—Globe Valve Cock; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,652—Check Valve Cock; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,653—Valve Cocks, made of Iron and subsequently annealed; Jos. H. Davis, Allegheny City.

No. 99,678—Antedated January 31st, 1870—Railway Chair; Jacob F. Hunkeman, Allegheny, assignor to himself, Wm. M. Claney, J. A. Miller and James T. Buatt, same place.

No. 99,719—Harrow; Henry Shirk and Cyrus Shirk, Lebanon.

No. 99,740—Clip for Harness; Chas. M. Tripp, Pittsburgh.

Reissues—No. 3,823—Stop Valve; Joseph H. Davis, Allegheny City; patent No. 85,28; dated December 29th, 1868.

Church Notes.

Hazelwood, the Fourteenth ward, has now two Church buildings—the Christian Chapel, completed, and in which services are regularly held by Mr. Hallman, pastor, and the Presbyterian, on Lindon street, which is approaching completion. The congregation at present worship in the public school house, and have no regular minister. Father Mullen, of Allegheny, has charge of the congregation at present. The Catholics hold services regularly in the Seminary at Glenwood, and early in the spring will commence the erection of a church on Second avenue, some church edifice, school house and parsonage. Rev. Father Wall has charge of the affairs of the church in the locality.

The Episcopalians in the vicinity are moving in Christ's matters, and have commenced to hold services on Sunday afternoon, in the public school house, at Hazelwood. Sunday week ago Rev. Mr. Schaefer, and in connection finding announced that service would be held there for once a month or oftener. There are several very influential Episcopalians residing in the locality, and it is probable that they will erect a chapel during the coming summer is contemplated. A lot has already been secured, and if the remarks of some of the enterprising members of the denomination to take it in hand and make it a success.

A Methodist Church and Sabbath School is held at 2:30 p. m. every Sabbath. Many residents of Hazelwood are regular attendants. Rev. Mr. Sutton is the pastor. The Church and Sabbath School are both in a very flourishing condition.

Pennsylvania Reserve Association—Another Meeting Last Evening.

An adjourned meeting of the members of Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held last evening, at the office of Swearingen & McCandless, Fourth avenue.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Rules reported progress and were continued.

On motion A. S. McIlwayne, Charles Barnes and Alex Murdoch were appointed a Committee to procure rooms for the meetings of the Association.

On motion of Hartley Howard, the yearly dues of members were fixed at fifty cents.

On motion adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

Fifteen common cases disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday morning in all the business that transpired at the office during the day.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville

FINED FOR ABUSING AN OFFICER.

John McCarty, who was charged with abusing an officer in Lawrenceville on the 23d of January last, had a hearing yesterday afternoon and was fined $10 and costs, which he paid.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

A man named James Braddock purchased a pair of hob-nailed boots, about two weeks ago, from James Murphy, whose establishment is on Grant street. Braddock is employed in a rolling mill on the South side, and on Wednesday while engaged at his work one of the boots was burnt. In the evening he took it back to Mr. Murphy to have it repaired, telling him that the leather had been good the boot wouldn't have needed mending. Murphy seized the boot and dealt him a fearful blow with it over the head, cutting through the leather to the skull. An information against Murphy for aggravated assault and battery was made before Alderman McMaster yesterday morning. The accused was arrested, and waived a hearing for Court.

[Before Alderman Gripp.

A FIGHT.

Thomas Even and John Feising, both employes on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, got into an altercation yesterday morning while at their employment, and, as was alleged before the above magistrate, on oath of James Even, Feising struck him on the head with his fist, and then by the throat. He did declare that he had a pistol and would bring it into requisition. The police are looking for Feising.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Henry Moore came before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and made information charging John Wall, a grocery keeper in the Twelfth ward, with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Maggie Mitchell performed the character of "Lorie, the Tiny Belle of the Canton," last evening, to a large and fashionable audience. The play is one of those peculiarly interesting German dramas of a domestic character that never fail to interest an audience, and the character of "Lorie" is, of course, its most attractive feature. Miss Mitchell achieved great success last evening, and added largely to her list of admirers by her performance. This evening she will have a benefit, when Miss Mitchell will appear in a crowded audience will surely be present.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The attendance last evening was very large number of visitors yesterday and last evening, and everybody was gratified with their call. The Museum is now certainly one of the most attractive resorts in the city.

PLYMOUTH FAIR.—The tableaux vivants by the ladies of the Plymouth Church will be given this evening at the City Hall Fair for the last time. The Fair closes to-morrow evening with a sale of all articles not disposed of previous to that time.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1870.

Estimates of Receipts—Reports of the Controller and Finance Committee—Salaries of City Officers—Street Improvement—The Paid Fire Department, &c., &c.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held last evening in their Chambers in City Hall.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT stated that the reading of the minutes could not be proceeded with on account of the sickness of the Clerk, who had not yet prepared them. D. Masterton, Esq., would act in the absence of the regular Clerk.

The roll was now called, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Caliery, Gwinner, Hall, Huckenstein, Long, Megraw, Moul, Masterton, C. C. Patterson, A. J. Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Reiter, Riddle, Wettach and President McBrier.

ORDINANCES AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. WETTACH presented a petition for the grading and paving of Visda street, in the Seventh ward, and also to have water pipe laid on that street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a petition for Council to take some action to prevent G. Kehls & Bro., tanners, from erecting a stone wall across a certain alley, between the premises of a number of citizens, to the great detriment of their property. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. LONG, a petition from Hamilton, Alger & Co., asking for the privilege to erect and maintain a line of telegraph from their manufactory in the Fifth ward to the outer depot of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company in the Sixth ward, there to connect with the line of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Also, a petition for gas lamps on Sturgeon street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. REINEMAN presented a petition for the opening of a street on Troy Hill. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. BUCKENSTEIN—A petition for the opening of a forty foot street, running from Main street to Ravine street, on Troy Hill. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. MOUL moved to amend by striking out the tax of five mills appropriated for Councils purposes. Lost.

Mr. HALL moved that the ordinance be accepted. Carried.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN presented an ordinance regulating the building of streets. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON submitted the report of viewers on the opening of High street, Seventh ward. The report was received and filed in the Engineer's office, and that the usual notice be served to parties interested.

Mr. RIDDLE called up the report of the Committee on City Property, presented at a former meeting, in relation to the erection of a fence around the Second ward square, which was adopted in Select Council. Referred, concurred in in Common Council. He moved that Select Council recede from their former action, and concur with Common Council. Carried.

Business from Common Council was now taken up, and all actions of that Council was concurred in, and the Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HENRY WARNER.....*President.*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

The roll of members was called when the following members answered as present:

Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilmore, Gyland, Hann, Hunker, Hastings, Herchelroether, Moul, McNeil, Shoemaker, Slade, Schibe, Taggart, Thompson, Voegtly, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. THOMPSON, of the Fifth ward, presented a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to place Hazel alley, in the Sixth avenue and Rebecca street, and moved its adoption.

A vote being taken, the resolution was lost.

A motion was then made to reier the resolution to the Street Committee. Carried.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM presented a petition from the property owners on Sandusky street, in the Sixth ward, praying for a sewer from Fulton to Sedgwick street. Referred.

Mr. HANNA presented a petition from the lot owners on Sturgeon street, praying for the laying of a water pipe on the same. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS presented a petition from the lot owners on Manhattan street, praying for the grading and paving of the same. Referred.

The PRESIDENT read petitions from lot owners on Manhattan street, praying for the laying of flag sane, between Washington and Ohio; praying for a sewer on Beaver avenue, between Franklin and Union streets, and for the grading and paving of Nixon street, between Beaver avenue and Washington, all of which were referred to the proper committees.

Mr. SLACK presented a petition from property owners on Gallagher street, calling attention to the manner in which the grading and paving of that street had been done, and calling out palpable errors in the work. Referred to the Street Committee.

The Committee on the Fire Department presented a full, report, exhibiting the present condition of the Department, giving a detailed statement of the various amounts paid, collected and outstanding, together with a description of the uniform selected for the members of the Department; also suggesting the addition of a signal box at the corner of Penn street and Madison avenue. The report was accepted.

Mr. COMLEY presented the report of the Finance Committee, embracing among other matters an act relating to streets, an act relating to the Directors of the Poor, and an act relating to the three last chapters of the late city charter.

Mr. DALZELL offered a resolution for the removal of the lamp post on Sandusky street, near the crossing of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, to a point as close as possible to the south side, and providing that the expense of attending the same be paid by the railroad company.

The resolution was adopted, and the rules having been suspended passed to a final reading.

The Chairman of the Ordinance Committee presented the report of the Committee.

A member moved to lay the report over for action in joint session.

Mr. McNEILL made a motion referring the report back to the Committee for such changes or alterations as they might find necessary to make.

The PRESIDENT stated that practically there was no necessity for such action, as the Committee had it in their power to make all necessary alterations before the report was accepted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A resolution concerning the grading and paving of Union street was taken up, read, and adopted, when

On motion the Select Council was notified that the Common Council was ready to adjourn.

A number of bill passed by the Select Council were then presented in their regular order, and concurred in.

A lengthy discussion ensued concerning the action reported from the Select branch increasing the salaries of the Street Commissioner, Controller, Water Assessor, Chief Engineer of Fire Department and Superintendent of the Water Works.

Mr. COMLEY, speaking for the citizens of the Third ward, opposed the increase. The officers knew what the offices paid when they set themselves up as candidates. He favored economy; the people were hard up at the present moment, in his opinion, to increase the taxes of the citizens.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM moved that the salaries be taken up in the order named and to strike out the $2,500 and insert $2,000 for Chief Engineer.

Mr. HANNA thought that Councils were willing to pay living prices to the city officers, and adverted to the salaries paid city engineers in other cities, and that Pittsburgh paid the city engineer of Pittsburgh, and his assistant. In his opinion Councils could not get much more to do than the assistant engineer of Pittsburgh, who receives $2,500.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM desired to know if the Park Commission did not pay the city engineer $500.

Mr. COMLY had no objection to find with the manner in which Mr. Davis performed his duties. It was simply a question of economy. He believed men could be got for $2,000. He thought the price paid by other cities should not govern Councils in the matter.

Mr. HANNA said men could be got for $1,000. He had no doubt of it. He had seen some examples of the cheap men, and was not friendly to the system. He contended that a certain amount of education and experience was necessary to the discharge of the duties of the office in question. He favored the proposed increase.

Mr. HASTINGS thought the Engineer's salary entirely too low. He understood something of the management of the office, both of his own knowledge and from hearsay. He was aware of the fact that the City Engineer received $500 from the Park Commissioner, but thought that he fully earned it, and more, to have him all to themselves.

Mr. COMLEY again declared that he found no fault with the present incumbent, but every one of those whom this action was proposed to benefit, were willing and anxious to secure the offices, knowing what they were worth.

Mr. SLACK called attention to the salaries paid elsewhere. Providence, R. I., paid her City Engineer $5,000; Cleveland $3,000; Cincinnati $3,000; Detroit $2,700; Louisville $5,000; St. Louis $6,000, besides three assistants at $1,800 each, and a separate Sewerage Department, the Superintendent of which received $5,000. He alluded to the figures paid in Pittsburgh. The City Engineer did receive $500 from the Park Commission, but there was no certainty that he would receive it next year. He favored giving him $2,500.

Mr. VOEGTLY was opposed to squandering the people's money, but he was satisfied that Mr. Davis worked early and late, and expended a considerable portion of his salary in acquiring the information necessary to the successful discharge of his duties. In his opinion $2,500 was not too much.

The question being called upon the highest amount mentioned, $2,500